密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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OPIUM AND ANGLO-AMERICAN COOPERATION

THE recent address by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman in Peking, prior to his departure from the Chinese Capital to assume his new post as Ambassador to Germany, on the subject of British-American cooperation in the Far East has given a considerable impetus to a discussion of this important matter. In this address Dr. Schurman referred to the subject of the Open Door upon which he stated the British and American governments as well as peoples are in substantial agreement. Other points wherein these two great English-speaking nations are in agreement, according to the retiring American Minister, are the sovereignty of China and the maintenance of treaty rights. It has been said that British policy in the Orient is *repressive* while American policy is *stimulative* or to express it in another way, American policy is designed to help the so-called backward peoples to self-government and economic independence, while British policy has been to prevent the spread of democratic ideas owing to the fear that the natives might become self-assertive and get out of hand. Regardless of what has taken place in the past in respect to China, the impartial observer today must admit that there is not a great deal of difference between American and British policies from this standpoint as expressed in China. British educational effort in all parts of China most certainly is stimulative and while not so extensive as the American educational program, nevertheless is designed along similar lines of helping the Chinese peoples, and the best proof of this similarity of policy probably rests in the fact that in many of the leading educational institutions in China there is represented a cooperation of British and American effort. If further evidence is desired of the *stimulative* character of British policy in respect to China, we have had it in the recent attempt, led largely by British interests to bring about the adoption of legislation in Shanghai restricting child-labor.

AS was emphasized in these columns of the *Review* last week, political changes taking place in the Far East in recent years have tended to force British and American policies into closer alignment. Recent treaties concluded between China and Russia and Japan and Russia as well as indications of political as well as economic understandings between Japan and France, have tended to throw the Americans and the British together and if there is in existence as has been rumored a secret understanding between Japan and Russia and China to combine in an effort to expel the Westerner from Asia, naturally the answer to this would be a further coordination of effort along self-protective lines on

the part of the English-speaking Powers. Mr. Thomas F. Millard in his recent book, *Conflict of Policies in Asia,* explained how during the last century the British and American governments have become adjusted to each other. They have differed and will continue to differ on problems developing in Europe, or Africa or South America, but no divergence in these quarters is likely to contain elements of a deep and hostile schism. According to Mr. Millard, the only "serious obstacles to a genuine and complete British-American accord in world policy lie almost entirely in Asia," but as stated in the foregoing, recent tendencies have shown that these elements of discord do not exist in respect to the policies of the two countries with and concerning China.

HOWEVER, there is one point, classified perhaps under the heading of "minor policies" wherein there are dangerous elements of potential discord, and that is on the Opium question. It is not our purpose to bring up again this much-discussed subject in respect to the failure of the Geneva opium conference, wherein Great Britain finally refused to accept the American proposal to discontinue the production and use of opium. The American proposal was to the effect that all of the powers should get together on a plan of gradual suppression over a period of fifteen years, ending in complete suppression at the end of the period for all production or use of the drug or its derivatives except for legitimate medical purposes. Great Britain refused finally to meet the American point of view and the American (as well as the Chinese delegation) left the Conference, the British delegates basing their refusal on the grounds that it would be useless for Britain to cease opium production or manufacture in her Far Eastern colonies as long as China continues to produce opium. As stated, it is not our purpose to go into this subject again, but we do wish to call attention to this point owing to its bearing on the larger subject of British-American cooperation in the Far East. In the last mail from the United States there were received a number of pamphlets, apparently designed for general circulation on the subject of "Opium and British Policy." These pamphlets carried the imprint of the China Society of America, with head offices in New York City and on the last page was a statement that *"Further information can be obtained from William K. McKibben, Executive Secretary of the White Cross International Anti-Narcotic Society, Hotel Belmont, New York City."*

SOME of the statements contained in this booklet certainly are not designed to improve British-American relations in respect to this part of the world. For example, we read,

> "Will the opium bloc give way; that is, will Great Britain give way? For if Great Britain yields, the rest will collapse like a house of cards .... One fact emerged clearly. The whole Orient is anxious to put down opium. The Europeans are equally determined to keep it up."

Then a few lines further there is a quotation from Mr. M. Wilson Harris, in the *London Daily News,*

> "If the Conference fails, it will be because Anglo-American cooperation, which would have carried everything before it at Geneva, is lacking .... and it is lacking because opium is a vested interest in certain regions of the British Empire."

And then still further along appears a quotation from an address by SirJohn Jordan, former British Minister in China, to the effect that,

> "So long as the colonies (British) were deriving 50 percent revenue from the opium traffic, it was absurd to say financial considerations play no part."

And if still further evidence along the same line is desired we have a quotation from a Japanese, Mr. Sugimura, who is quoted as saying,

> "When *all* nations are able to see themselves in the looking glass, we may attain real international co-operation—her own face as well, but Great Britain's shows the greatest blemish."

The remainder of the pamphlet deals with the production and sale of opium under official auspices in British India, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Syria, Siam, North Borneo, Ceylon and Assam, one paragraph closing with these words,

> "Yet her first act on assuming control was to establish an opium monopoly there to sell opium for the purpose of raising revenue. Is it any wonder the Orientals want to free themselves from the dominating force of western rule, tyranny and exploitation?"

LACK OF A QUORUM AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

CRIES of "Shame, Shameful" greeted Mr Stirling Fessenden's announcement at the conclusion of the annual ratepayers' meeting held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, April 15, that "Despite all the publicity which has been given the child labor resolutions and other important matters on which the Council had wished a vote of the ratepayers, we have failed by 292 votes to get a quorum." Continuing, the Chairman of the Council expressed the attitude of the Councillors, "It is a matter for extreme regret that this should have occurred, and the members of the Council are very sorry that it should have been so." Seldom has such a combination of regret and indignation been evinced at a Town Meeting as was the case this year. And, it may be added seldom has there been such case for profound dissatisfaction.

ESPECIALLY is it regrettable that those who had worked so hard with unflagging zeal for several years should not have faced the possibility of failing to get a quorum and been ready ahead of time to bring the matter of obtaining a quorum before the assembled ratepayers for discussion at the regular meeting. With all respect to Sir Skinner Turner, who presided at the meeting with great dignity and impartiality, it may be opined that fear of precedent entered in to the speedy adjournment of the meeting which followed instantly on the announcement by Mr. Fessenden of failure to get a quorum. The ratepayers were streaming from the Hall when Miss Mary Dingman, of the Young Women's Christian Association addressed the Chairman: "I wonder", said Miss Dingman, who has been a leading spirit throughout the child labor reform movement, "if this meeting could not now discuss just what we *can* do to obtain a quorum in order that we may have a decision on this all important matter. If we could wait ten minutes something might be agreed upon. I am not going to conceal from you that this is a bitter disappointment for all those who have worked for the past four years with a view to holding this meeting, and to have nothing come out of all their efforts. But the question will have to come up in the future. And I should like to have this meeting tell me whether anything can be done."

TO Miss Dingman's query, which drew much sympathy from a large number of the ratepayers present as was shown by their return to their seats, Sir Skinner Turner replied, "Any further discussion would be distinctly out of order here. The regulations for ratepayers' meetings are specific. The business of the meeting has *all been completed, and no notice has been given of any further questions.* Were we to permit discussion of what can be done or what should be done, we might open the doors to a variety of matters and start a discussion which would never be ended. It is a matter of great regret that consideration of the important proposals on the agenda of the Special Meeting could not be undertaken, but for this meeting to indulge in discussions of the sort would be somewhat out of order. As Chairman, it seems to me to be my duty to declare this meeting adjourned." That the Chairman was correct in his ruling one must agree, however regretfully, inasmuch as reference to The Rules Of Procedure to be Observed at Public Meetings of Ratepayers convened under the provisions of the Land Regulations discloses the following rule 5: "No proposition or question shall be admitted for consideration at a Meeting unless (a) it arises directly out of a subject which has been mentioned in the notice convening the Meeting and which is actually under discussion; or (b) a written memorandum of such proposition or question shall have been lodged with the Secretary of the Council three days before the date for which the meeting has been convened. In the latter case a copy of such memorandum shall be published by the Council on the day before and the day or days of the Meeting." From a reading of this Rule it becomes clear then that any suggestion to bring up a new subject of discussion must have been declared out of order. Hence our remark above that it is to be regretted that the possibility of a lack of a quorum had not been carefully considered in advance so that arrangements for discussing the matter could have been made, and an opinion registered by those ratepayers who were public spirited enough to attend the regular meeting—at which a quorum of their number is not required for the transaction of business.

IN connected with Rule 5, quoted above, it may be noted as a matter for surprise, although most certainly not with disapprobation, that after the Chairman of the Meeting had declared Miss Dingman out of order, Sir Edward Pearce mounted the rostrum and addressed the ratepayers, who for the second time were filing out, proposing a vote of thanks to the members of the Municipal Council who have so greatly distinguished themselves during the past year by their handling of Settlement affairs in a period of stress and danger. "During the past year," said Sir Edward, "they have saved the Settlement from the inroads of Chinese soldiers and riff-raff, and at the same time they held out their hands in sympathy to the thousands of deserving refugees who fled here. The Council, and especially its Chairman, Mr. Fessenden, have worked untiringly and are deserving of our heartiest thanks, and I ask that this meeting go on record unanimously as expressing it." This suggestion was received with loud cheering, but unfortunately since the meeting had been adjourned and no arrangements had been made in advance in accordance with Rule 5, the motion could not be officially carried and the Meeting could scarcely go on record with its gratitude regrettable as this is. There can be no doubt, however, that those present were in as hearty sympathy with Sir Edward Pearce's remarks as with those of Miss Dingman, and only a most unfortunate oversight prevented official action being taken on both.

AS stated in the Municipal Gazette for Wednesday, April 15, and likewise in earlier issues, the Land Regulations under which Shanghai is governed require the holding of a Special Meeting for the passing of Bye-laws, and a new bye-law is necessary to enable the Council to put into force the suggestions of the Child Labor Commission, in spite of the fact that the members of the Council themselves have gone on record as being in favor of the proposals made by the Commission. For several years the Council has vainly attempted to get the ratepayers to turn out in sufficient numbers to constitute a quorum without which no Special Meeting can be held. There are at present 2,743 registered votes in the International Settlement which are held by 2,420 persons. A quorum, according to the regulations, consists of one-third of the total or nine hundred fourteen votes. And, as has been demonstrated too often for the good reputation of the city, it is practically impossible to bring out this considerable number of voters at any one time. There is nothing at all surprising in this—it is a notorious fact that the greatest weakness of democratic government the world over is not the ignorance of these who may cast the ballot, but the *indifference* of the voters in using their rights and privileges and carrying out their duties which accompany the same. The municipal government of Shanghai is absolutely unique at the present time: there is no other city in the world the size of Shanghai, tremendously rich and commercially important, with a mixed population from the ends of the earth, governed by a small group of Councillors dependent on a theoretically pure democracy managed by means of a Town Meeting. From the point of view of *political theory* Shanahai is exceptionally interesting; from the point of view of *practical politics* it leaves much to be desired. As one editorial in the local press states it: "One factor is apparent, however, and that is that Shanghai has outgrown the town-meeting method of deciding public questions.... It should be possible in Shanghai to place questions such as this (i. e. child labor reform) on a ballot to be voted on at a regular election..." Why should secret ballots be taboo under the Land Regulations? It is to smile to attend a Ratepayers' Meeting and watch the voters lift their hands with childlike regularity to vote affirmatively on the questions as they come up one after another, such question as the passing of a budget, and the empowering of the Council to raise loans going in to the millions of taels.

AS to just why the ratepayers refused to turn out in sufficient numbers to ensure a vote on the important questions upon which the Councillors had asked a decision it would not be possible to give a complete and satisfactory answer. One correspondent signing himself "Non-German" suggests in a local daily paper: "...Please allow me through the medium of your columns to point out... that the Germans and their friends were conspicuous by their absence (from the Meeting). Re-admit a German member to the Municipal Council and these absent ratepayers will reappear to a man and vote." But it is not reasonable to suppose that *all* the Germans would stay at home to sulk. In another daily paper it is suggested that the opposition of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and of Chinese Military officials in control of this district were

largely responsible for the failure to get a quorum. It is fairly evident also that an uncertain number of ratepayers honestly oppose the proposed child labor measures and decided that the surest means of blocking them would be to stay away and, by preventing a quorum, make it impossible to have an honest vote and expression of opinion. This means, of course, that *less than three hundred voters were able to block the expressed will of the Municipal Councillors and of many, though an undetermined number, of other voters.* Incidents such as this would seem to show clearly the desirability of a careful consideration on the part of the ratepayers, the Consular body, and the diplomatic body in Peking of the whole question of Shanghai's municipal government, inasmuch as it has been clearly demonstrated that for a variety of reasons it has for several years been impossible for the city Councillors to get a registration of opinion of a quorum of the ratepayers on matters of the *first* significance.

AS we foreshadowed two weeks ago, in an editorial entitled Shanghai Child Labor and Civic Responsibility, the shame of the present failure is not that the proposed reforms, which have for their object the freeing of child slaves in territory under foreign control, have been voted down after fair debate for reasons clearly and sufficiently stated, but rather that considerably less than one quarter of the voters of Shanghai were willing to turn out on a fine spring day to *carry out the duty of registering an opinion* which, by virtue of wealth, they were entitled to express. As the editor of the *North China Daily News* remarked in a leader of April 16, "But that it should seem as if Shanghai did not care, as if it could not be bothered, as if, perhaps, the attractions of a fine day and a game of golf were too much to be resisted *even for a matter of profound humanity and vital importance, this is indeed tragic.* (Our italics).

THAT the Child Labor reform has merely been delayed by temporary obstruction goes without saying. Not to be aware of this would be to show one's self totally ignorant of history. No great reform since the dawn of man's earliest progress upward has developed without the opposition of ignorance and selfishness. But likewise, no great reformer has ever been overcome by the negativity of opposition. The fact that *some* of the Chinese in and around Shanghai, and *some* foreigners who have the right and duty to vote, are in opposition to this movement can but stir those who are aware of the facts in the case and the need for improvement to *greater zeal.* It is scarcely likely that the City Councillors will take this blow lying down; having put their hands to the plow they, and their commissioners who have gone deeply into the question, will certainly not look backward. Of the need for educating public opinion, Chinese and foreign, there can be no doubt. Shanghai has long claimed with pride the title of "Model Settlement:" if she is to make good the claim she must continue to do as she has done in the past—lead in civic and social improvement. It would be bootless to wait until the Chinese masses feel the need of reform, and equally so to wait, before carrying out one reform, make sure that some other reform more or less closely connected with it can be carried out. Let the Child Labor Problem be settled and the question of handling the too large family, the poverty-stricken laborer, and the schooling of the children will take care of themselves in China as they have in other countries which long ago took the lead in solving this problem.

Feng Yu-hsiang: Colonist

BY CHARLES A. DAILEY

AT this season, of *Ching Ming,* when everything is bursting into leaf or bloom, there is a great rush toward Kalgan of those who have agricultural implements and like things to sell. For word has reached the foreign countries that Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian Man of War, lately become Defense Commissioner of the Northwest frontier, is going to disband his huge armies and to put them on the land in the vast and thinly populated areas of Chahar, Suiyuan, Kansu, Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang), and that shortly the desert is to blossom as the rose, vast lines of railway are to be built, cities are to rise and roads are to be constructed. Clever sales agents of the International Harvester Company and like concerns have traveled far in order to have a few hours' conversation with Feng Yu-hsiang and to learn at first hand his plans and how soon he will be in the market for ploughs, reapers, threshers and what not.

It goes without saying that there is room in the vast area over which Feng Yu-hsiang now has control for many of the millions of overpopulation of central and eastern China, and all that is needed is the will to do and the money to finance the undertaking. After that it is but a matter of years until cities will have risen like magic, with schools and all that. Enthusiasts believe it will surpass Siberia, for the winters are less rigid and the growing season longer, and some say it will be a repetition of the American and Canadian West, or the Argentine, except that instead of being developed by alien immigrants the colonists will be wholly Chinese.

Of course, a great deal of what has gone to foreign countries in the way of news of the great undertaking has been accepted as a fact, since the Christian Marshal, who converts all his troops and also is expected to convert all his colonists, is taken seriously by the missionary societies, which, not always realizing fully the unsettled conditions in China, believe that the work of colonizing is but the putting of men on the soil. Every mail brings to Marshal Feng in Kalgan catalogues of various sorts, while the number of salesmen who call in person is larger than most persons are apt to realize.

Naturally it must be some time before the Christian Soldier can beat his swords into ploughshares. First he must make sure that he shall be able to retain his grip on the vast territory, for there are many politicians, each with an army of greater or less strength, who desire to retain some portion of these domains for their own exploitation, just as they do in other parts of China. For one thing, Feng Yu-hsiang realizes that he cannot launch his great undertaking without material aid from the Central government in Peking, and this government is none too stable. Therefore he must exercise some power in the government, and this is what has brought him into sharp conflict with Chang Tso-lin, who has a similar colonization plan afoot in Manchuria and upon which he has been working for several years.

Feng Yu-hsiang has taken several leaves out of the book of the Manchurian Tiger, but not to the point of dissociating his territory from that of the Central government, which Chang Tso-lin did a few years ago and still remains more or less independent. Some critics of Feng Yu-hsiang are of the opinion that he seeks to put himself in a similar position. So long as he retains his grip on Peking it is unnecessary for him to do so, but at the same time he cannot disband his great armies and begin his colonization scheme in earnest until he is certain that he can retain that grip.

The principal lack of Feng Yu-hsiang is money. Chang Tso-lin suffered a few years ago from a similar lack, and so he organized a bank, the notes issued by this bank have been made legal tender in the Three Eastern Provinces. After the *coup d'etat* of last Autumn, which led to the destruction of the Chihli armies through the desertion by Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Tso-lin extended the circulating area of these notes to those portions of China proper that are held by his troops. Thus it is that the shopkeepers of Tientsin have been compelled to accept at face value the Fengtien notes with which the soldiers are paid, and also these notes are now made legal tender for railway fares and like payments where the Manchurian War Lord has control. Thus it is that Chang Tso-lin can keep his armies paid independent of the Peking government. Unless the Peking governmeut can meet the military and other demands of Feng Yu-hsiang it will be necessary for him also to have a bank of issue.

Already steps have been taken in this direction. He has formed in Kalgan the Northwestern Bank. Since paid-up capital is lacking it is proposed that it shall have a printing-press like the one Chang Tso-Lin has that can turn out dollar notes. Marshal Feng has been able to convince the present Minister of Finance of the importance of this and the Minister of Finance only the other day obtained the formal

approval of the Provisonal Cabinet. Chang Tso-lin cannot well interpose an open objection, because his bank was organized along much the same lines and he has difficulty in maintaining the Fengtien notes at par. In fact, they are often at a considerable discount even in Manchuria and in business circles the Japanese yen has been made the standard. Hence in time the yen may be introduced into the Northwest; at least the Japanese hope so, for they have a considerable interest in all the Northwest as well as in Manchuria, where the interests are now regarded as vested.

One of the first needs of Feng Yu-hsiang after getting his bank in operation is to get more lines of railway constructed in his vast domain. One of these projects is a railway from Kalgan to Urga, the capital of Mongolia, a distance of some 900 miles, and eventually on to Kiachta, in Trans-Baikalia, for a connection with the Trans-Siberian railway. Such a connection is vital since the Northwest is so far from a seaport and the seaports are now all held by interests antagonistic to Feng Yu-hsiang, all from Shanghai Northward being dominated by Chang Tso-lin.

This Mongolian railway, however, is not likely to be the first bit of construction because of the difficulty of financing at this time. No foreign capital can be attracted to China until a stable government is established. Therefore, Marshal Feng has been compelled to turn his attention to the Peking-Suiyuan railway, now completed as far as Paoto. He has decided to extend this railway, chiefly out of the earnings, from Paoto to Pinpen and last week sent his councillor, Liang Kien-chung, to Peking to urge the Ministry of Communications to issue the necessary order and to provide for the availability of the funds. General Ma Fu-hsiang, the Military governor of Kansu and assistant Director of the Northwest Defense, has been made Director-General of this project, with Wang Hu as assistant director. Provided the funds allotted are not diverted to military purposes, this extention may be under way within a year or so.

Getting back to the colonization scheme, this is being planned on a five-year basis by a commission formed by Feng Yu-hsiang for that purpose. The immigrants are to come from Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Anhwei provinces. As a beginning fifty villages will be laid out, each calculated to accomodate two hundred families. Surrounding these villages sufficient land will be appropriated to provide farms for the villagers. Thus in the first movement 10,000 persons will be provided for. Through an Agricultural Bank that will be formed loans will be made for the buying of the land, for the building of the model villages and for the purchase of tools and livestock. Each family is to have a house of three chien and sufficient furniture, this to be provided by the government under the scheme. After the second year it is expected that the colonists will be in a position to make a return on the money advanced for the housing scheme.

Already Feng Yu-hsiang is pressing the Provisional government for funds, and some difficulty is being encountered in Peking in raising this money, and since the enemies of Feng Yu-hsiang, like Chang Tso-lin and a few others, fear that the money may be diverted to the military requirements of Feng Yu-hsiang they either openly oppose the grants or make demands on their own account sufficient fo offset those of the Christian Marshal. One of the initial demands is for a reclamation and cattle-pasturing experiment. Marshal Feng telegraphed the government the other day that Spring having come it is time to begin these operations. He is going to start in Pao Cheng Hsien, and the work has been assigned to Brigade Commander Kiang Hang-yu and his soldiers. Enemies of the Christian General lose no time in pointing out that this is but another scheme for getting money direct to the troops.

Feng Yu-hsiang is raising money in other ways, also. There recently have been added two more *likin* stations, and a heavy export tax has been laid on the traffic of the Peking-Suiyuan railway. As an offset to this reduced rates amounting to half fare in the third class has been made and the Christian Marshal has asked the Ministry of Communications to make this apply to the railways reaching Chihli and Honan provinces. To appease Chang Tso-lin the same rate is made for travel into Manchuria. Although there is no co-operation, both Feng and Chang are reported to be preparing to establish frontier banks at Kalgan and Mukden respectively to finance their schemes.

A little while later the success of the preliminary steps towards the Northwest colonization scheme can be more definitely forecast. Any military operations necessarily will cause a set-back, and even the diversion of any of the funds to military uses might cause a challenge. Certainly no definite headway can be made until a stable government is set up in Peking, for the financial requirements of Feng Yu-hsiang, Colonist, will be great. And unfortunately for him, Chang Tso-lin and several others suspect the motives of the Christian Marshal.

China and the Powers Today: What Policy?

BY STANLEY K. HORNBECK

(*From the Chinese Students Monthly*)

COMPARING the international situation in the Far East today with that of 1914, remarkable changes are to observed in relative positions and the respective attitudes of the various powers concerned. War and revolutions having destroyed the *status quo ante;* new treaties having taken from some powers certain of their former rights, having given to other powers certain, to them, new rights, and having terminated, probably forever, the enjoyment of certain privileges by certain powers; new points of view have developed and new sympathies and affiliations are evolving. Gone from the ranks of the privileged "treaty powers," in relation with China, are two of the erstwhile most privileged of the Occidental states, Russia and Germany; gone also is Austria-Hungary. Still among the "treaty powers," but self-reliant and inclined to emphasize the solidarity of Eastern Asiatic interests, is Japan. Caught in the wreckage of the political edifice which they shook to pieces when they overthrew both the Manchus and the Throne, but governed once more—they are governed, though loosely, from many centers and with no central authority—by men of their own race; weak but taking stock of their political strength; defenseless, but less so relatively, than they were ten years ago, are the Chinese.

Before the War, all the Powers, including Japan and not excluding the United States, enjoyed in common, in their relations with China, certain special rights and privileges which naturally and inevitably arrayed them, for certain purposes, in one diplomatic camp. During the nineteenth century all of them had concluded with China treaties by virtue of which, taken collectively, they all enjoyed in China the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction and the benefit of a fixed five per cent customs tariff. In addition, some had taken portions to China's territory; some had "leased" ports; some had insisted on and had been given various and sundry "concessions;" and to some had been made declarations and pledges susceptible of construtions and interpretation in no way likely to be to the advantage of the grantor.

In the political field there had been a tendency to follow the principle of "balance of power." In the economic field, the foreign powers recognized the prevalence among themselves of a common interest: for the defense of the *general* privileges which were common to them all under the treaties, they were of one camp.

Balance of Power in Far East

The World War destroyed all semblance of balance of power in the Far East, and the post-war treaties have created a line of cleavage between and among the foreign powers which have interests in China. Germany promptly lost all the rights, titles, privileges and properties which she had had in China. Japan appropriated these and made the most of the opportunity presented to gain for herself a preponderance of interests and influence in China. Russia, losing in Manchuria as Japan gained, looked to the bettering of her position in Mongolia. Great Britain, France and Italy were too fully occupied in Europe to give much thought to gains or losses in China; absolutely they gained nothing and lost nothing; but relatively, as Japan gained, they lost, especially Great Britain. The United States acquired no new rights, surrendered no old ones (unless by the Lansing-Ishii agreement*) and neither asked nor was given any pledges which would directly affect the situation in the Far East.

At Paris, the Chinese delegation asked that the Far Eastern question be considered in several particulars, each question on its merits. The Powers had neither time nor inclination to take up China's long list of "claims." Of the former German rights in Shantung it disposed: it compelled Germany to sign them over to Japan. The Chinese delegation was denied even the privilege of filing a "reservation"—but it had made the "China problem" known to the world. The Chinese people were disillusioned: their hopes shattered, their confidence destroyed, they were embittered—especially against Japan—and they soon turned to the boycott by way of national protest. The Japanese people were pleased over the victory of their diplomats, but they were not happy—for the award had been made grudgingly and the ill will of the Chinese affected them more adversely than was admitted. The American people were shocked at the Shantung "decision," and the articles whereby it was embodied in the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were not the least among those which became the basis of the Senate's insistence upon reservations.

*No longer in effect.

The Chinese delegation did not sign the Treaty. The United States did not ratify it. And Russia—it should be noted—had had no part in the deliberations at Paris. These three powers, then, were not committed by what was done at Paris concerning the Far East.

The Treaty of Versailles left the Far Eastern problem in a complete muddle. The Conference had done nothing toward removing causes of friction. If anything, it had increased their number. The Chinese were convinced that they had been betrayed by the Allies and that they had been "let down" by the United States. Their eyes were opened to the meaning of the network of treaty provisions, leased territory conventions, concession agreements, declarations and pledges by which China was bound. They saw that neither friendships nor enmities could be relied upon for their protection; that, as they had many times been told, they must rely upon themselves for their country's salvation.

After Paris, the British government decided, for reasons satisfactory to itself at the moment, to renew the alliance with Japan. The Chinese government ventured officially to voice an objection. The United States intimated. Canada spoke plainly. The British Foreign Office found itself in a most embrrassing position. Then came the Washington Conference—and arrangements were made whereby that problem was disposed of.

China at the Washington Conference

The chief beneficiary of the Washington Conference was China; the next, Japan. Several, at least, of the restrictions which had impaired China's freedom of action were removed. Japan, though she lost an ally, was assured a greater degree of security and was accorded a greater mesaure of potential authority in the Western Pacific than she had ever before known. Perhaps more important, however, than either of these facts is the fact that Japan's statesmen came to the conclusion that Japan's future policy in relation to China should be that of conciliation. During the three years since the conference, Japan—though she has refused several requests which China has made, and though she has twice been boycotted by the Chinese—has, on the whole, been talking and dealing with, China in terms conspicuously more friendly than were those of previous years.

At Washington, Russia, again, was not present. To the treaties and agreements concluded there she has not subscribed. But Russia even more obviously than Japan has since come foward proclaiming herself China's best friend. The Soviet government is repeating professions such as were made by officials of the Tsar's government a generation ago. In 1920, China terminated all relation with the old Russian officialdom, suspended the operation of all Russo-Chinese treaties and informed the Russo-Asiatic Bank that it intended to take charge of the Chinese-Eastern Railway until such time as an agreement should be reached between China and a government of Russia recognized by China. The recognition and the agreement were arrived at in 1924. On May 31 last, (1924), the Chinese government and the Soviet representative in Peking signed a treaty which provided for the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. In this, the Soviet government renounces all special rights and privileges in relation to concessions which had been acquired by the Tsar's government in any part of China; it relinquishes the right of extraterritorial jurisdiction; it renounces the Russian share of the Boxer indemnity; it recognizes Outer Mongolia as an integral part of China and agree to withdraw its troops from that region. The two governments agree that treaties concluded between the Tsar's government and other countries whereby the sovereign rights or interests of China are affected, are null and void, and they undertake that henceforth neither shall conclude any treaties or agreements which will prejudice the sovereign rights or interests of the other, China is to hand over to the representatives of the Soviet government the Russian legation and consular properties in China. It is agreed that the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be settled in accordance with principles laid down, among which is the provision that the future of the railway shall be determined by the Soviet government and the Chinese government "to the exclusion of any third party or parties."

In this transaction, the Soviet government has withdrawn Russia from the camp of the "treaty powers." And the Russian representative at Peking has lost no opportunity to assert the "identity" of Russian and Chinese interests and objectives in relation to the matters under discussion.

Germany, too, no longer ranks among the "treaty powers" in relations with China. By the Treaty of Versailles the German government renounced all former German rights, titles and privileges in China. In the treaties which have since been concluded between Germany and China, the old unilateral provisions have not reappeared, and German nationals and German business in China no longer have the benefit of most favored-nation treatment. Gone is the German port, gone the German railway, gone the German "sphere of interest."

During the course of the hostilities in which Chinese armies have been engaged since August, 1924, several of the foreign powers have felt it expedient on several occasions to remind the Chinese government and the leaders of the contending forces, of the rights and interests of foreigners and to warn them that China will be held strictly accountable for any damage done to either. Some powers have sent naval and land reinforcement for the protection of their nationals or interests. Neither Russia nor Germany, however, have been mentioned among the powers reported to have taken such action. Themselves no longer "treaty powers," neither Russia nor Germany can be expected to support the "treaty powers" in "treatypower" action vis-a-vis China; neitl er of them wishes to antagonize or coerce the Chinese; both rather to conciliate her. The Soviet government has its own political objectives in the Far East and it is only too glad to have opportunity, while prosecuting these ends, to strike, through its activities there, at its "enemies" in the Occident. Germany has her economic objectives and she appears to be tending strictly to "business."

Having lost their old treaty rights and privileges, having left the ranks of the "treaty powers," Russia and Germany have in fact attained a new special position. "He that loseth his life shall find it." The other foreign powers, retaining their old treaty rights, are naturally and inevitably arrayed and associated in common opposition to the rising demand of Young (better "New") China that the special rights and privileges of the foreign powers be forthwith and unconditionally abolished. Russia and Germany, divested of these special rights, do not feel called upon to defend them; they escape the burden, the responsibility and the unpopularity which fall upon the powers which retain and which are not yet ready to surrender them.

Upon a small group of the treaty powers, the strongest and the most concerned, devolves the burden of correct decision and right action in respect to situations and problems wherein some of the rights and interests (both "treaty" and general) of foreign nationals and foreign powers (both "treaty power" and non-treaty power) are involved or affected. Though the foreign powers no longer are united as one group, there still remains a certain community of "foreign" interests. The task of the governments and diplomatic representatives of the powers which carry the burden of the China problem is not an easy one. It is not taken lightly. Its difficulty has been increased enormously by the development of the line of cleavage among the foreign powers and the development on China's part of a foreign policy which naturally but unfortunately renders her people short-sighted with regard to fundamental facts in the problem of foreign relations.

John Hay's Policy for China

China has been for a hundred years on the defensive. Not, however, until recently did she wake up to that fact. In the very year in which John Hay "enunciated" the open door doctrine as a guiding principle for the powers in their China policy, the Empress Dowager, Tsu-shih, enunciated a doctrine of resistance to further foreign aggression as a guiding principle for China's foreign policy. The idea "took" all too forcefully and fatally in 1900. After 1900 the idea of definite resistance to the further extension of foreign authority and influence became a conscious policy among the officials and gentry in the provinces. It was manifested in several regions in efforts, some of them successful, to cancel or buy back concessions. It has appeared in widespread opposition to the granting of new railway concessions, to doing business with the Consortium, even to performance of obligations flowing from the restrictive provision of the treaties. It was displayed in the petitions and efforts of the Chinese delegation at the Paris conference and again at Washington. It prompted the representations of the Chinese to the British government regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was clearly and conspicuously exemplified in the Note to the Japanese government in 1923, calling upon the latter to restore the Kwangtung Leased Territory. It is shown in the imposition by provincial authorities of new taxes which adversely affect foreign trade and in the evasive replies made by the Central government to the protest of the foreign legations against these taxes as violative of treaty provisions.

In the prosecution of this defensive foreign policy, China possesses practically no military force. Her methods have been those of the weak. Her tactics, procrastination and evasion; her principal weapon the boycott; in a campaign of passive resistance her strength lies in the age-long self-sufficiency of the country and the stolidity and habitual conservatism of the race. The size of the country, the mass of its population, the lack of highways and the comparative absence of effective political machinery are obstacles to

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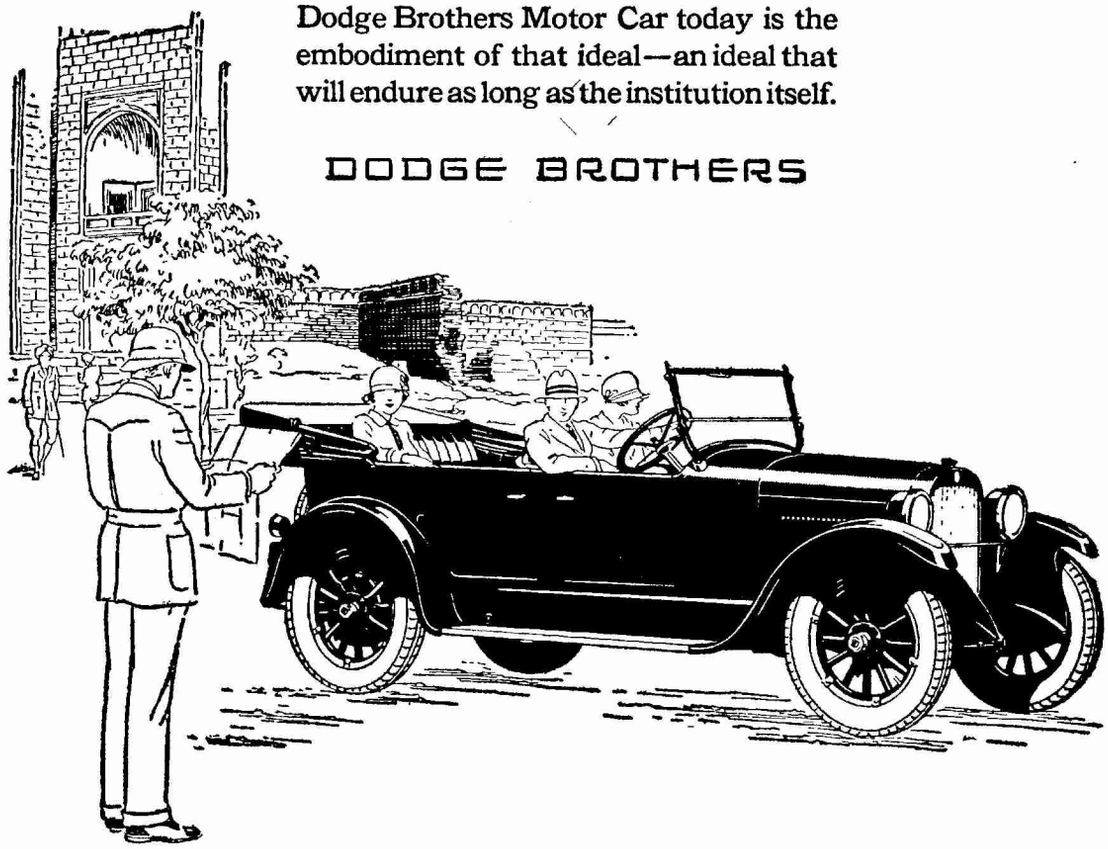

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coercion from without. Naturally adapted and accustomed, within, to methods of passive resistance, China is especially ensured, by agreement, against coercion from without so long as she confines herself to a negative course. In the Covenant of the League of Nations it is provided that no member of the League shall impair the territorial integrity or the political independence of any other member of the League. And China is a member of the League. In one of the Washington treaties the powers expressly pledged themselves to respect China's sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity. In the presence of these agreements and while it remains a fact that most foreign nations are more anxious, individually, to trade with China than is China to trade with them, China's rulers have less fear than in an earlier period of possible application of force by one or several of the powers. Impatient, irritated and aggrieved though they are, and with good warrant, over China's present political incompetence the treaty powers, sympathetic in their declared attitude, are showing themselves patient in their actions.

Foreign Powers and China

As a matter of fact, a great deal has been achieved since the War, more of it attributable to the good will of the powers than to political improvement in China, toward freeing China from the menace of foreign aggression, toward removing treaty restrictions, and toward recognizing in practice that which has been affirmed repeatedly in principle—China's sovereignty. The relinquishment of Russian and German rights has already been referred to. On the part of the other powers, the foreign post offices have been withdrawn; Japan has restored to China the former German rights and properties in Shantung; Great Britain is ready to restore Wei-hai-wei; France has promised to discuss the restoration of Kwang-chow-wan; the United States has relinquished the payment of the balance of its portion of the Boxer indemnity, Russia and Japan have undertaken to relinquish theirs, and Great Britain and France seem ready to fall in line; revision upwards of the customs duties has been promised, and it has been agreed that the preferential reductions of the duties at the land frontiers shall be abolished. Not all of the Washington treaties, it is true, have been ratified by all the powers; not all that should be of their provisions are effective. Some powers are, it is true, insisting on performance by China of treaty obligations under interpretations which seem to China unreasonable. But on the whole it may fairly be asked whether the powers have not behaved better toward China since the War than has China toward the powers.

After more than ten years of intermittent civil warfare, in the presence of banditry and administrative chaos in China, the ability and willingness of the Chinese government to give the foreigner his due, to respect the provisions of the treaties, to meet its obligations—including those of finance—are constantly brought into question. From not a few and by no means uninfluential quarters various Foreign Offices have been urged to bring increased "pressure" to bear, to do something "positive" with regard to China. Her default on her financial obligations (some of them) is a matter of natural and legitimate concern to her creditors. The tendency of various provinces tc devise new taxes which fall on foreign trade; the tendency of *likin* collectors to disregard transit passes; a multitude of irregularities and uncertainties which interfere with business, naturally and inevitably worry the foreign merchant in China. The impotence of the central government and frequently of local officials, the weakness of the whole machinery of government—and while China remains weak, the international difficulties which she occasions will continue many—worry the foreign official. It is, thus, frequently asserted that China cannot solve her immediate and pressing problems without positive "assistance" from some or several foreign powers; and it is urged that the powers insist on being of assistance.

It is easy to talk about giving "assistance." It is not difficult to urge "intervention." But China has not sought assistance and she would not welcome intervention.

Most persistent, perhaps, among specific suggestions for positive action have been the proposals that the powers undertake the administration of China's finances, or of her railways, or of both. In considering any such suggestions it must be realized first of all that there are open to every Foreign Office two broad alternatives of procedure: it may act separately and independently, or it may act in co-operation with the Foreign Offices of other countries. In general, during recent years, the Foreign Offices of the major Powers have followed the principle of co-operation in their handling of those phases of their relations with China wherein com-

mon or general interests are involved. Assume, then, then that powers, proceeding co-operatively, agree in principle that it is desirable to assume control of or to participate in administering China's finances. Assume, furher, that China's government is favorably disposed. The attempt to proceed would involve, first, the choice and installation of an international administration: in this, some one person must be chief; and therewith trouble begins. Prsbably the best that could be expected would be the creation of a service comparable to the Chinese Maritime Customs Service; but that service is a product of evolution, a product of many years of slow building up under the direction of a genius in administration; and moreover, it never was and is not a foreign installation,—it is an instrument of the Chinese government.

Leave out the element of the Chinese government's approval, and such an attempt would be plain, straight intervention. It would encounter both passive and active opposition from the Chinese, from high officials to most obscure coolie. It would have to be supported by force. Is the situation in China so bad as to warrant intervention in force? In estimating what forces would be required, the size of the country and the number of the population must not be overlooked. There would be necessary a large military establishment. This establishment would probably have to be composed of units of several nationalities. Here again would enter the problem of deciding what nation should have the highest command and of putting all the units under one high command. This estabishment would be costly. What would the Powers gain, even if their control became effective, that would compensate them for their outlay? How long would their forces have to remain in China? How withdraw them? What then?

The burden of showing that intervention may be expected to imporve the situation and to benefit the Powers (or any of them) or China lies with those who urge it. The proponents of intervention have not so for made their case.

Powers Have Not Intervened

There have been in the past circumstances in which interference by the powers has been warranted. China has committed offenses, has been penalized, has given pledges, has incurred obligations. But—the treaty powers have shown themselves in recent years quite ready to revise, to amend, to cancel provisions of the treaties, when and where it is demonstrated that changes will be advantageous to China and not injurious to other, that is, fair to all concerned. By the work of the Washington Conference, China has in recent years been offered opportunities beyond what she is prepared to accept. The treaty powers have given in recent years no evidence to any desire to intervene in China. Their general line of policy is obviously that of "hands off." They are in substantial agreement on the principle of the "open door." They are fully prepared, and the machinery for their co-operation is fully set up, to give China financial assistance—whenever she is ready and willing to receive it. They have, certainly it has been demonstrated, no intention of forcing it upon her.

Reference cannot too often be made to the formula which John Hay gave the the world in 1900. While the fate of the Legations was still in doubt, he stated to the Powers: "The policy of the . . . United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." That has been and is the China policy of the United States. Hay also said, in the same connection, "The purpose of the President is as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers."

The treaty product of the Washington Conference shows that these principles have been accepted as the guiding principles of the co-operative China policy of the treaty powers. In these agreements the treaty powers went a long way in the direction of relinquishments and cancellations. Since the Conference these powers may perhaps have erred in having made issues at Peking over some matters of minor importance. China, however, has erred in having given too little thought to that the treaty powers have conceded and too much to what they retain, too little attention to the performance of her remaining obligations (both within and without the treaties) and too much to the fact that the foreign powers have not performed in all respects to her liking, too little effort to the making of substantial improvements and too much to the erection of diplomatic screens.

China is not to be blamed for wishing to be relieved of the restrictions whereby her freedom of action within her own borders is impaired. But these restrictions were not imposed capriciously and they cannot be removed without reference to questions of practical expediency. To Japan, before she achieved and while she was working toward relief from similar restrictions, the treaty powers said repeatedly. First reform your legal system and perfect your machinery of administration. To China, the British, the American and the Japanese governments affirmed twenty years ago their willingness to see the tariff schedules revised upwards on condition that *lihin* be abolished and their readiness to "relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant [them] in doing so."*

At Washington in 1922 these and five other powers went further in declarations and pledges concerning these same contemplated relinquishments. Delay in carrying out the program of tariff revision and legal reform agreed upon first in 1902 and more recently in 1922 has been in part the fault of treaty powers, but it is especially attributable to the fact that China has not completed some and has not begun other of the reforms upon which the relinquishments are conditioned.

In the presence of the Russian and the German surrender of treaty privileges, is there not a tendency in some quarters to view the problem of China's relations with the treaty powers with a distorted perspective? Is it not being forgotten that Germany gave up her rights because she had to, and that it was the treaty powers that brought her to it? Is not the fact being overlooked that the Soviet government has given up Russia's treaty rights in the process of striking a diplomatic bargain? Should it not be remembered, too, by way of caution, that the Russian Bear and the Chinese Bee have, heretofore, more than once made bargains in the working out of which the Bear has taken all the honey?

Does not all this point to a conclusion quite different from that which is frequently made the major premise in contemporary discussions of the "China problem": does it not suggest that the thing most needed today in the field of the relations between China and the powers is a more cordial attitude, a greater disposition to be sympathetic and helpful, more of the spirit of co-operation, not on the part of the treaty powers toward China, but *on the part of China toward the treaty powers?*

*(Sweden did likewise in 1908).

Dr. Schurman Leaves For America

Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman and daughter, Dorothy, were the guests of farewell tiffins last week before their departure last Sunday for America. The retiring Minister to China will leave America shortly for Berlin to take up his post as Ambassador to Germany. Dr. Schurman was accorded a tiffin at the American Club by the American Association and American Chamber of Commerce at which more than 200 guests were present. Mrs. Schurman and daughter Dorothy were honor guests at a tiffin given by the American Women's Club at their club rooms.

Following the tiffin at the American Club, Dr. Schurman gave a short address, touching particularly on the relations between America and China. He was introduced by Dr. S. A. Ransom, chairman of the American Association. In his three years and 11 month's service in China, Dr. Schurman said that he had come in contact with Americans throughout China, and that he had been recived as a member of the family and been accorded their whole-hearted confidence and support.

Dr. Schurman gave special praise to the missionary work in China, saying that a great deal of America's success was due to their work of aiding the Chinese and carrying to them Western civilization.

In concluding his address Dr. Schurman said, "I cannot leave without expressing my appreciation for the confidence and kindly feeling of Americans toward me. All that I can wish is a continuation of unbroken friendship and kindly relations between America and China."

On board the *President Jackson*, the Schurmans were given a short farewell reception by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. A Chinese military band furnished music for the occasion.

Pacific Mail Loses Court Decision

The effort of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to restrain the United States Shipping Board from selling the five 535-liners to the Dollar interests failed April 20, when the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upheld the sale of the five presidential boats. The Court declined to make permanent the temporary injunction granted to the Pacific Mail company when the suit was brought after the Shipping Board had accepted the Dollar company's bid. Counsel for the Pacific Mail company have announced their intention to appeal from the decision and the court agreed to continue the temporary injunction for two days, pending the filing of the appeal. Because of the acute breach between the majority and minority members of the Board, President Coolidge is understood to have requested a report upon the situation from Mr. O'Connor, chairman of the Board.

The Geneva Opium Conferences

BY DR. SAO-KE ALFRED SZE

There were two opium conferences held at Geneva last winter under the invitation and auspices of the League of Nations. The First Conference was of but eight nations, Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Japan, Portugal, India, Siam and China, and had for its purpose the drafting of an agreement embodying measures for carrying the undertaking which these Powers had entered into in 1912 when they signed the Hague Opium Convention effectively to suppress by progressive steps within their several territories and possessions the use of prepared or smoking opium.

For two reasons the Chinese government and people have been greatly concerned that the legalized smoking of opium should be suppressed by the Powers concerned. In the first place, it is mainly, and in some cases, exclusively to the Chinese living in these territories that the opium is sold; and, in the second place, this continued legalized smoking renders more difficult the task of China herself in her attempts to enforce her own laws forbidding this use. It has been found that many Chinese acquire the habit upon arriving at these territories, and in some cases, the conditions under which the Chinese coolies labor are so deplorable that they cannot work unless given the opportunity to smoke.

The Chinese Delegation to the Conference, which I had the honor to lead, admitted these facts, but pointed out that the present disturbed conditions in China were temporary, and the delegation gave the assurance that the Chinese government would not depart from its policy of absolutely prohibiting the production and consumption of opium for other than strictly scientific purposes and that it would continue, to the extent of its administrative power, to enforce this policy.

When China Withdrew

The most that the Powers would agree to do was to undertake to put an end to the legalized smoking of opium within their several possessions or territories within fifteen years, but that this period of fifteen years should not begin to run until all the countries producing opium,—India, China, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Serbia, etc.,—have brought the production and exportation of opium under such control and limitation that the contraband trade in opium would no longer constitute a serious problem to the other Powers. Because the Chinese Delegation was not willing to accept this provision which, in its opinion, weakened rather than strengthened the undertaking contained in the Hague Convention of 1912, it withdrew from the Conference.

The Second Conference, to which were invited nearly all the nations of the world, was convened in pursuance of a Resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the text of which it will be worth while to read since much of the time of the Conference was devoted to the discussion of its competence as determined by this resolution. The Resolution ran:

"The Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the hope expressed in the fourth Resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1922, the Advisory Committee has reported that the information now available makes it possible for the governments concerned to examine, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement the question of the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine, and their respective salts to be manufactured; of the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; and of the limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes, requests the Council (of the League), as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, and to the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, has adopted, to invite the governments concerned to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a conference for this purpose, to be held, if possible, immediately after the Conference mentioned in Resolution 5"—that is, the First Opium Conference of which I have already spoken. The American principles or declarations read as follows:

"If the purpose of the Hague Opium Conference is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent, it must be recognized that the use of opium products for other than medicinal and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate."

"In order to prevent the abuse of these products, it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medicinal and non-scientific purposes."

It was upon the basis of these two resolutions which the League of Nations had approved and referred to in its invitation to the Powers to send representatives to the Second Opium Conference, that the American Delegation, supported by the Chinese and other delegations, presented to the Second Conference the proposition that the Powers should enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium or coca leaves so that there should be no surplus available for purposes not strictly medical of scientific, and that the Powers within whose territories the use of prepared (smoking) opium is now permitted by law should agree to reduce its imports of raw opium for the purpose of making prepared opium by 10 per cent of its present importation each year for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the ratification of the Convention which it was expected would result from the labors of the Conference, and that this reduction of imports would not be supplemented by domestically produced opium, and that, at the end of such period of 10 years the importation of raw opium would be wholly prohibited. The effect of this second proposal if accepted would, of course, be that at the end of this period of ten years the legalized somking of opium would be brought to an end.

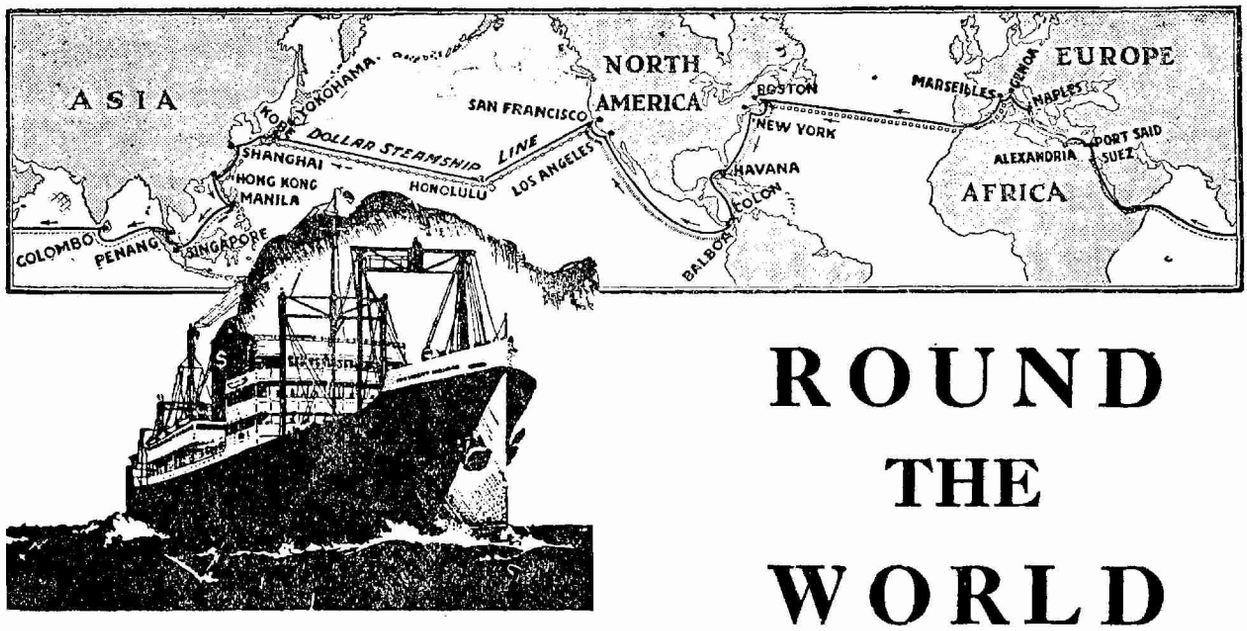
The Countries Opposed

A protracted and, at times, somewhat bitter discussion followed the introduction of these propsals. Those opposing their consideration were led by the delegations from the countries, including India, whose Far Eastern colonies the smoking of opium was still permitted by law. By these delegations the proposals were declared not practical or proper that the attempt should be made to outlaw the general non-medical and non-scientific use of opium in India. The American Delegation pointed out that India might exempt herself from the proposition's operation. The question as to the competence of the Conference in this matter was finally forced to a vote with the result that the Conference's competence was sustained by a vote of twenty-six to one, India being the only country to vote in the negative but it was significant that nine states, including Great Britian, Bolivia, France, Greece, The Netherlands, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia and Turkey, abstained from voting.

With regard to the proposal that the legalized smoking of opium should be brought to an end within a fixed number of years, the American Delegation later proposed fifteen years instead of ten. Practically all of the Powers declared that the Conference was not competent to deal with the matter inasmuch as this subject had been expressly referred to in the First Conference for consideration. In opposition to this view, the American Delegation, strongly supported by the Chinese Delegation, as well as by other delegations, argued that the matter came clearly within the scope of the two American propositions which had been accepted by the Assembly of the League of Nations and was therefore, included among the measures for giving appeal to which the Second Conference had been convened. It was further pointed oot by the American Delegation that the United States was a party signatory to the Hague Convention and, therefore, that it was not proper that the eight Powers represented in the First Conference should assume themselves the exclusive right to determine what measures were to be sufficient for the carrying out of the engagement they had entered into in 1912 with regard to the progressive and effective suppression of the smoking of opium.

To end the question of competence, efforts were made to reach an agreement as to certain undertakings upon the part of the Powers in which the smoking of opium is still permitted by law. The result reached by these efforts proved unacceptable to the United States and to China, not only for the reason that they were not embodied in the Convention to be signed by the members of the Second Conference but also because went no further than to say that, fifteen years after the countries producing opium had brought the traffic in opium under such control that there would be no serious interference with the licit traffic by reason of the illicit traffic, the Powers concerned would bring to an end, within their respective territories or possessions the legalized use of prepared opium. To such a proposition as this the American and Chinese Delegations could not give their approval since it substituted a highly conditional obligation for the unqualified engagement entered into in the Hague Convention, and, if accepted, would postpone to an indefinite and probably far distant date the final suppression of that pernicious traffic which is doing such dire damage to the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who dwell within the Far Eastern possessions of Great Britian, The Netherlands, France and Portugal.

When it became clear that the Conference would arrive at no results regarding the matters I have spoken of that would be satisfactory to the United States and to China, the American and Chinese Delegations withdrew from the Conference.



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All President Liners use Fuel Oil for steaming and cooking. This means cleanliness aboard—no smoke, no cinders, no coal dust, none of the the noise and dirt of coaling.

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President Van Buren	May 8	June 17	June 30	July 2
President Hayes	May 22	July 1	July 14	July 16
President Polk	June 5	July 15	July 28	July 30
President Adams	June 19	July 29	Aug. 11	Aug. 13
President Garfield	July 3	Aug. 12	Aug. 25	Aug. 27
President Monroe	July 31	Sep. 9	Sep. 22	Sep. 24
President Harrison	Aug. 14	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 8

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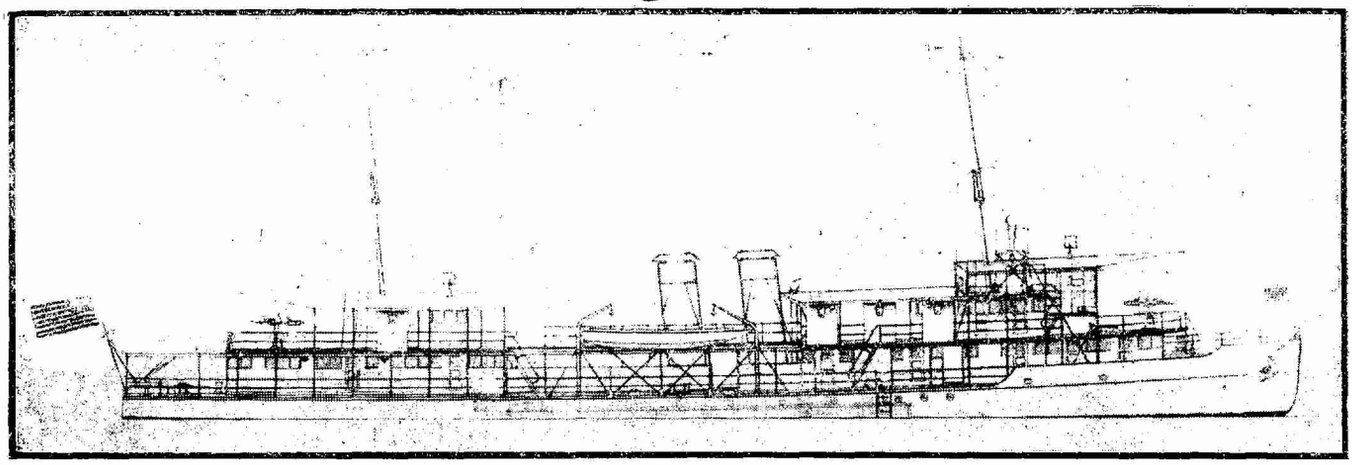
32-235

The New Yangtsze Patrol Boats



The foregoing is a profile sketch made by the draftsmen in the U. S. Navy Department at Washington, D. C. of the six new boats authorized by the last session of Congress for the American Naval Patrol on the Upper Yangtsze.

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

Plans for the six new gunboats to be constructed by the Navy Department to replace the derelicts that have been doing duty on the Yangtsze River patrol for the past twenty years, indicate that these vessels will be the most modern and powerful craft of their kind afloat anywhere in the world. Their cost, exclusive of armament, will be $4,200,000. Of this sum $2,000,000 is now available. The balance will be appropriated at the next session of Congress. Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur announced a few days ago that the vessels will be built in China and as soon as the specifications can be forwarded a call for bids will be made.

The principal characteristics of these vessels are as follows:

Length 175 feet
Breadth 28 feet
Draft 4½ feet
Trial displacement 375 tons
Speed 15 knots an hour
Cruising radius 1000 miles
Armament-One battery of two 3-inch caliber guns and eight machine guns

The new gunboats will be armored with bullet-resisting steel and the propelling machinery will consist of Diesel engines, which will be built at the New York Navy Yard.

The bow of the vessel has been specially designed for operation in the swift and turbulent waters of the Yangtsze River and the stern is of tunnel type so designed that the propellers can operate with maximum efficiency in shallow water.

The ships will carry complete wireless equipment for both sending and receiving stations so that they can keep in touch each with the other and with all vessels and shore stations within a radius of several thousand miles.

The new gunboats will carry a crew of five officers, six chief petty officers and forty-five men. Special consideration has been given to the design so as to make the quarters and the living accommodations of the officers and crew as comfortable as possible.

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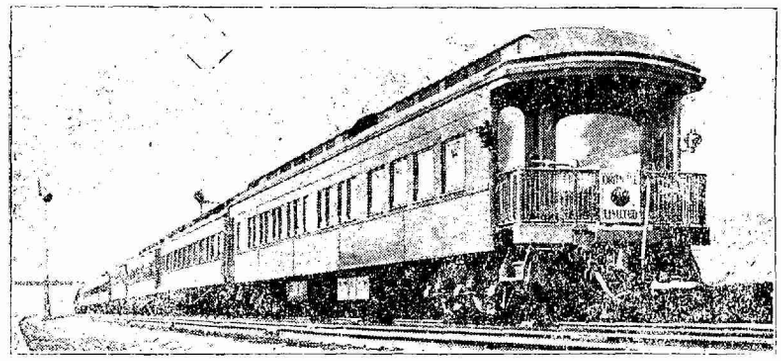

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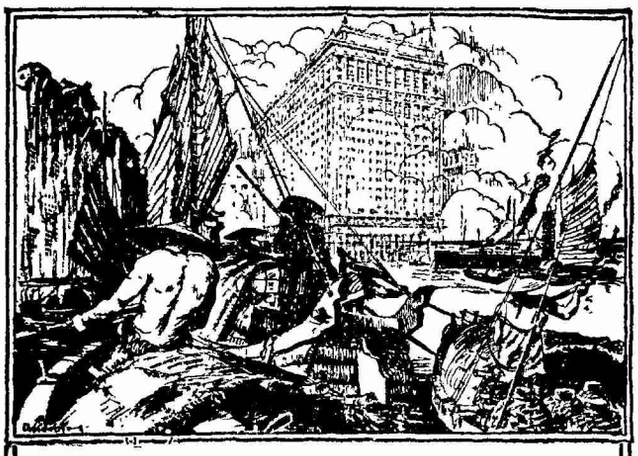

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Who's Who in China

General Chiang Teng-Sien
姜登選

General Chiang Teng-Sien is a native of Chihli, North China. He was born in the district of Nan-Kung Hsien in the province of Chihli. His early years were spent in the family school of his village under a private tutor. At the age of 16 he was admitted to the public high middle school of his district and at the age of 20 he received the first Chinese literary degree (A. B.) by competitive examinations. He entered in the following year into the Lien-Chiu College in his province to further his literary education. At the age of 22 he went to Japan, and first joined Tung Wen and next Chen-Wu. From the latter he was transferred to the department of General Staff in Tokio and registered in the surveyor's course. After the completion of his course he joined the Japanese special military training school for officers until he graduated there.

His appointments after his return to China from Japan: Almost immediatedly after his return to China in the 34th year of Kwan-Hsu (1908 and at that time he was just 28 years old) he went to Szechuen at the request of the then Viceroy Shao R-Sun who had a high admiration of his training as a soldier. He was then entrusted with the work in building up a new army for the said province, first in charge of the engineering division and the chief of the staff to the provincial Mixed Brigade. Later he was appointed as assistant director to the General Staff of the Supervision Bureau for military training and in the meantime he occupied the post as president of the preparatory school of Army. At the time (1911) when the military government was established in Chengtu, Szechuen, General Chiang was made as head of the Department of the General Staff and in the winter of the same year he was transferred to the post as Commander-in-chief of the Szechuen forces. Not till the Republic of China was fully established, he resigned his last mentioned post and returned to his native home. In the 2nd year of the Republic (1913) he went to Hai Lung Kiang and was appointed as chief of the staff to the then military governor Chiu Chin-lan. In the fifth year (1916) he was asked by the Central government to go to Kwangtung to close up the Bureau of Military Affairs and to settle the disputes between the generals Lung Tsi-Kwan and Lo Yiong-Ding. Soon after this he was appointed as Commander-in-chief of the

forces at Chang-Chow, near "Tiger Gate," the most imdortant point in the Canton river in Kwangtung. In the fall of 1922, he joined the Mukden forces at Shanhaikwan after the latter had been defeated by the Chihli troops. He immediatedly assumed the commandership in directing the Fengtien forces to withdraw from Shanhaikwan without incurring any more loss. As a result of his being so acute as a military leader, he was immediately recognized and trusted by Marshal Chang. Before the end of that year, a Bureau for reorganizing and re-equipping the armies of Three Eastern Provinces was established and General Chiang was made as chief assistant-Supervisor with full power in the matters pertaining to the military nature, while Marshal Chang himself was only a nominal supervisor of the said Bureau. It has been agreed by Peking and Mukden that General Chiang will soon come to Kiangsu to act as super-Commander of all the Fengtien troops in the south. It is hoped that no more trouble will occur between Kiangsu and Chekiang as he is highly respected by both Marshal Lu of Nanking and Military-Governor Sun of Hangchow.

Much has been heard about the recent improvement and adequate organization in various phases pertaining to the military strength in Mukden or rather in the Three Eastern Provinces, but very little is known to the public that the power behind the throne is none other probably than General Chiang Teng-Sien, the Commander-in-chief of the "first Fengtien Army," who has been the chief manipulator for Marshal Chang Tso-lin's recent success, though we must not fail to recognize also the wonderful capacity of his chief military-Councillor, Yang Yu-Ding, and two of his other generals, Chang Yoh-Liang and Chang Tson-Chon, both of whom had been very acute fighters in the last war with the Chihli forces. It is interesting to note that General Chiang's only motive in putting up the recent fight with the Chihli forces, was to overthrow Tsao Kuan, whose presidency was bought and paid, for, and to put an end to the public squeezing functions by the latter. Like all the other generals, he did not have any hard feeling toward the generals on Wu Pei-fu's side even at the mildest of the fighting between the Chihli and his Northeastern forces near Shanhaikwan last Winter.

Men and Events

Floyd Gibbons, the well-known war correspondent, is visiting in Shanghai on his way to Paris where he is correspondent to the *Chicago Tribune*.

R. J. Tozer, manager of the Far Eastern branch of the Northern Pacific railway, Shanghai, returned from Japan, last week. He was accompanied by his wife.

Stirling Fessenden, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, according to the Municipal *Gazette*, has been reelected chairman by the councillors. P. W. Massey was elected vice-chairman.

John H. Nelson, accompanied by Mrs. Nelson, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. President McKinley*. He is associated with Hoyt and Company in the operation of steamers on the Upper Yangtze. Mr. Nelson formerly was with the Department of Commerce in China.

The Union Club of China gave a dinner dance for its members and friends on Wednesday evening, April 22, when more than 150 persons were present. The orchestra from the *s. s. President Harrison* furnished the music for dancing. Following the dancing, several parties played mahjongg.

W. F. Lowell of Saco-Lowell Textile Machinery, departed for America on Monday, April 20 on the *s. s. Empress of Australia* on home leave. Mr. Lowell was accompanied by Mrs. Lowell and their two children. They first plan to visit their parents in Boston, Mass.

Reports that efforts are being made to effect a merger of several American mid-west producers of finished sheet steel, owing to keen competition, have reached Wall Street, New York from the companies in Youngstown, Ohio, concerned, namely the Central, Mansfield and Otis Steel and Tinplate Company.

The Women's Commercial and Savings Bank, the first bank under the management of Chinese women in Shanghai, announces the installation of safety deposit boxes for rent at from $2.50 to $7 a year. The bank is at the corner of Nanking and Chihli Roads. The bank, which was opened several months ago, is run on modern lines.

Regular air mail service in Japan between Tokyo and Osaka, and between Osaka and Fukuoka was inaugurated Monday, April 20. For the present, the service will be maintained on a schedule of three days a week, but it is planned later to make the service daily both between Tokyo and Osaka and express between Tokyo and Fukuoka.

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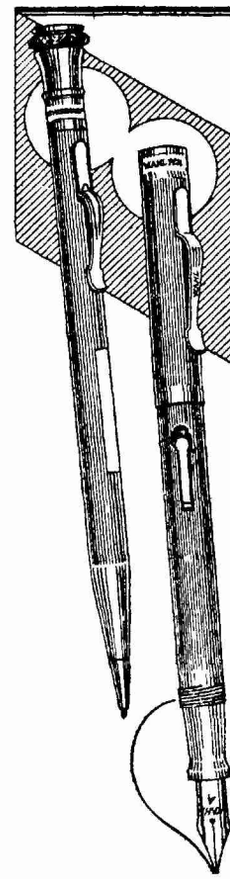

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32-240

Doctor Arthur Bostwick, library authority, scientist, and author, is coming to Shanghai next month. The purpose of his visit is to consult the Chinese Commission of the question of introducing modern libraries into China. Dr. Bostwick represents the American Library Association, and which it is said proposes to establish libraries in China with the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. The library section of the General Chamber of Commerce have planned entertainment at the Great Eastern Hotel, Wing On building, for April 27, in his honor.

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, who has been in China on many occasions and several years ago served on a commission which attempted to organize a new currency system for China, has been appointed a member of a commission to assist the Nicaraguan Republic of South America in working out a new financial budget system and banking law. Dr. Jenks has been in Nicaragua since January 1, engaged in this work.

Compulsory military training in the schools, colleges and universities of Japan, a measure which has occasioned one of the bitterest fights in the history of education in Japan, became effective April 13, throughout the nation, detailing co-incidently with an Imperial ordinance detailing 700 military officers who are to act as instructors to their posts.

Contrary to the popular idea among those unacquainted with China, that the Chinese are all rice-eating people, there are millions of Chinese who do not eat rice. The population of North China, including that of Manchuria, eat little rice. The people of those districts produce and consume wheat, millet, corn, beans, and sweet potatoes as the main part of their diet. Other parts of China, even to the extrême sourthern portions, consume wheat flour, and the quantities are constantly increasing.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang, commander-in-chief of the First Fengtien Army and at present tupan for bandit suppression in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Shantung provinces, will soon be appointed tupan of Shantung, according to the Chinese press. Marshal Chang's appointment to the supreme command in Shantung is said to be strongly urged by his superior, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. ChangChung-chang, who is a native of Shantung Province, has signified his acceptance of the post if tendered him. It is believed that he will retain his post as tupan of bandit suppression for the three provinces.

Authorization by the United States Congress of plans for a new American Consulate building at Amoy has recently been received and work on the new structure is expected to be started within the next two months, according to Elliott Hazzard, architect. The Consulate will cost approximately Tls. 100,000 and will be erected on the site of the present one, overlooking Amoy Bay on the island of Kulingsu. The structure will be 92 feet long and 57 feet wide. It is to be of the American Colonial type of architecture carried out in red brick with stone trimmings and a slate roof. It will be two stories high.

The Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai at its meeting held last week decided to send a delegate to the conference to be held in Honolulu in June, and in addition elected officers and the new board of directors for the coming year. They are: president, Tong Shao Yi; vice-presidents; Dr. C. T. Wong, A. Bassett, H. B. Campbell, and Dr. D. McGillivray; hon, vice-presidents, Consuls-General of all Pacific countries and Trade Commissioners of Pacific countries not represented by Consulates in Shanghai; hon, treasurer, K. P. Chen; treasurer: V. Fong Lam; hon, secretaries, Jabin Hsu and G. A. Fitch; committees: membership, P. K. Chu; finance K. P. Chen; program, S. Ren; tourist bureau, S. C. Chu; roads, C. T. Wang; publicity, J. B. Powell; art museum, M. Y. Chung.

The new dock at the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, which has been under construction for the last 19 months, was opened last week by the docking of the str. *Liberator,* a 11,000 ton United States Shipping Board steamer. The *Liberator,* measures 430 feet in length with a 56 foot beam. The newly constructed dock is capable of accommodating vessels 500 feet long, 60 feet beam with a drift of 23 feet. The dry dock was designed and constructed by R. B. Mauchan and the entire work was carried out by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, no outside contractors being employed in the works. The company now have two dry docks and with the modern equipment for pumping and handling of this class of work are in an advantageous position, which considerably increases the facilities, not only of the Kiangnan works but of the port of Kiangnan.

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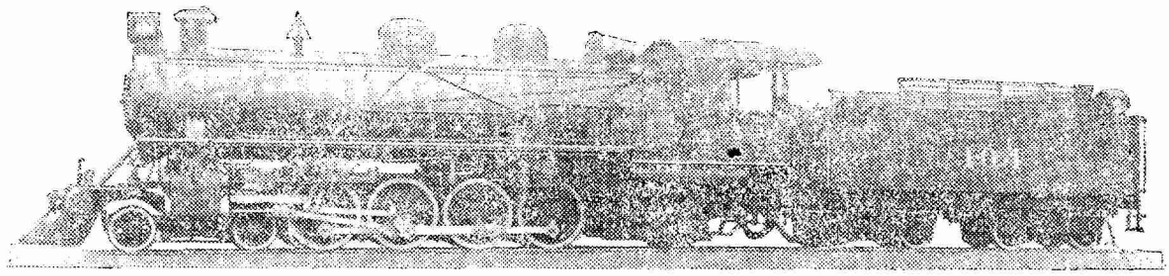

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LOCOMOTIVES

32-241

Memorial Service for Dr. Sun Yat-sen in New York

Memorial Services for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, International House, New York. More than 1,000 persons attended, representing every race, creed and color. Left to right:—E. K. May, Miss Eva C. Chang, Paul Myron Linebarger, Professor John Dewey, Miss Nora T. Hsiung, Lung-chi Fo, Mrs. Pao, and C. F. Yau.

MEMORIAL service for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, revolutionary leader against the Manchu dynasty in China and first President of the Chinese republic, who died in Peking March 12, was held in the auditorium of International House, 500 Riverside Drive, March 22, with ceremonies that were partly Oriental and partly Occidental.

The speakers, some Chinese in native costumes, stood before an alter on which reposed offerings of fruit, flowers and burning incense. The fruit symoblized the plenty which Dr. Sun sought to gain for China's 400,000,000, the flowers were tributes to his lifelong labor and the ascending smoke of the incense represented the prayers of his followers that the leader's desire for the prosperity of his people would be realized.

China's Flag Over the Drive

About the walls and from the balconies of the auditorium hung Chinese scrolls on which were inscribed epitaphs from numerous organizations. Near a large portrait of Dr. Sun, in the center of the platform and wrapped in the five-barred Chinese flag, stood a tablet containing a message from Dr. Sun, written shortly before his death, in which he expressed a hope that China ultimately would be liberated from foreign control. Outside the International House during the ceremonies the flag of the Chinese republic flew at half mast.

The speakers included persons who had known Dr. Sun. They were C. Y. Cheng, (鄭經遠) who presided; Chang-Fu Yau (姚昌復) a prominent Chinese merchant, who conducted the ceremony of offering the flowers and fruit; H. Y. Yu (余上沅) who pronounced the "tsih wen," (祭文) which corresponded to an invocation; C. G. Kwei (桂崇基) who reviewed the life and work of Dr. Sun: Lung Chi-lo, Taraknath Das, a leader of the Nationalist party in India; Professor John Dewey of Columbia University; Paul Myron Linebarger author of "Dr. Sun and the Chinese Republic," and Ernest K. Moy, director of the China Trade Bureau, Alfred Sao-ke Sze, (施肇基) Chinese Minister to the United States and Z. L. Chang, (張祥麟) Consul-General of New York, who were unable to attend, sent messages of tribute.

Sacrificed Life for Ideal

Referring to Dr. Sun's adventurous career, which compelled him at one time to disguise himself as a coolie while in China, to escape out of an upper window from the Chinese Legation in London when a price of $100,000, was placed on his head by the Manchus, and to travel in all parts of the world in the interest of the revolution, Mr. Kwei said that he died in Peking, from which he had long been an exile. "And the personal profits of his life's labors were literally nothing," said the speaker. "He died owning no property except a house for his surviving family. The great benefit he left was the incentive in the minds of his millions of followers to perfect the Chinese republic."

Mr. John Dewey, eminent professor of Columbia University and at one time prominent lecturer in China, said Dr. Sun's characteristics were effacement of himself, indomitable will and ability to be popular with the masses in China.

The service was held under the auspices of a committee which included Miss Grace Li, (黎相芬) daughter of Li Yuan-hung, formerly President of China; Miss Nora Hsiung, (熊芷) daughter of ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-Ling; (熊希齡) Mrs. Ma Soo, (馬素) wife of Dr. Sun's representative in the United States; T. E. Pun, (潘梓棠) trade commissioner; Dr. Mabel P. Lee, Rev. Huie Kin, K. C. Li, (李國鈞) president of Wah Chang Tradi ng Corporation; (華昌公司) Hew Fan Un, head of the Bank of Canton's New York office, Emil M. Scholz, Y. Lewis Mason, (陸梅僧) of the World Wide News Association, Mr. Jack Ho of Vantine's and Lung Chi-lo, (羅隆基) president of the Ta Kiang Hwei in the United States.

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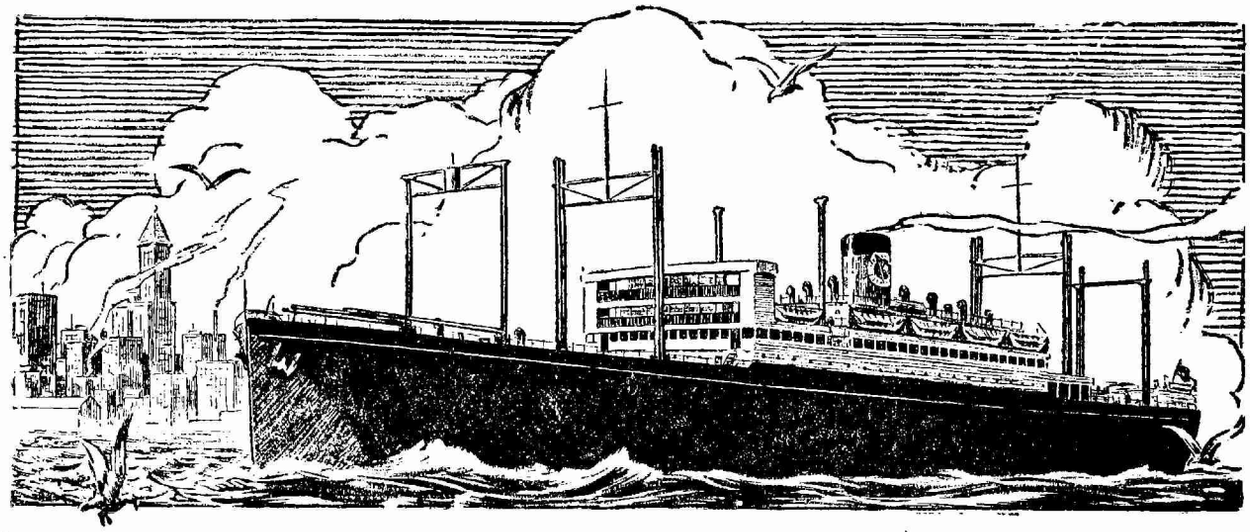

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News from Central China

General Hu Ching-yi, Tupan of Honan and a trusted lieutenant of Marshal Feng Fu-hsiang, died at Kaifeng recently after an operation. The Peking government issued a mandate last Tuesday allotting the sum of $10,000 for the funeral expenses of the late general.

Military preparation is going on at full speed in Hupeh, and Marshal Hsiao is determined to enlarge his armies into twelve divisions. An enormous budget has been provided for through the enforcement of several money-raising schemes, including the increase of taxes and the issue of 5,000,000 cash notes. Other items in the provincial budget are drastically cut to meet the increased appropriation for the armies. Recruiting of troops is quietly taking place, and four brigade commanders have been promoted to division commanders.

Owing to the strong opposition made by the popular organizations and the Provincial Assembly, the Hupeh authorities have now cancelled the contract made with a local Japanese firm for printing 5,000,000 cash notes to be issued by the Hupeh Government Specie Bank. The new notes will probably be printed by the Peking government bureau of printing and engraving.

General Sun Yo, of Feng Yu-hsiang's group, has recommended to Peking the appointment of Yo Wei-chin as Tupan of Honan to succeed Hu Ching-yi, but Chang Tso-lin has urged that Sun Yo be appointed to the Honan post. General Sun Yo apparently wants Yo Wei-chin appointed so that Peking may appoint him to Shensi, for which he has been fighting, while Chang Tso-lin desires Sun Yo to get the Honan Tupanship, so that Shensi will not fall into the hands of Feng Yu-hsiang's henchman.

The Chungking Bureau of Commercial Port Development has recently been established, and Lieh Tseng-tuan has been recommended for the position of Director of the Bureau. The appointment of Lieh will probably be gazetted by a Peking mandate soon.

Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Chang of Hankow, are among the seven delegates elected at a meeting held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai to represent China at the Pan-Pacific Conference to be held July 1-15 at Honolulu. The other five members are:-Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, Shanghai, Dr. Amy Wong, Amoy, Dr. Chang Po-lin, Tientsin, ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi, Shanghai and Hwang Yen-pei, Shanghai.

Governor Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan Province has decided to float a provincial loan and issue loan bonds with the salt revenues of Yunnan as security. The matter has been reported to Peking, where the authorities are discussing measures to stop the salt revenue to be used as security for provincial loans.

Troop movements in Honan Province are again interfering with railway traffic along the Peking-Hankow line. General Yo Wei-chin, who is mentioned as the new Tupan of Honan, is moving his troops from Loyang to Kaifeng, which has again become the political capital of Honan after Wu Pei-fu was driven out from the province.

The price of raw cotton has increased tremendously in Hankow, and cotton mills are finding it impossible to operate their factories at a profit. The Government Cotton Mill, operated by the Chu An Company, has closed down from April 11. The other mills in Wuchang are contemplating closing shortly.

Yang Sen is answering the challenge of the allied forces of Szechuenese, and is ready to put 40,000 troops in the field to fight the combined attack of his enemies. The objects of contention are the salt revenues at Tseliuching, the Mint and Arsenal at Chengtu. Fighting is expected any moment, and the clash will probably take place between Chungking and Chengtu. Seventeen generals opposed to Yang Sen have signed a telegram to Peking urging the dismissal of Yang Sen from the post of Tupan in Szechuen.

The Tea Guild of Hankow has received a letter from tea merchants in Hunan, advising Hankow tea merchants to send purchasing agents to the Tzekiang territory to collect tea, as the spring crop is about ready for picking. The Hunan merchants stated that the Changsha authorities have despatched troops to the tea districts to protect tea merchants and the movement of cargo.

Hankow, April 18, 1925.

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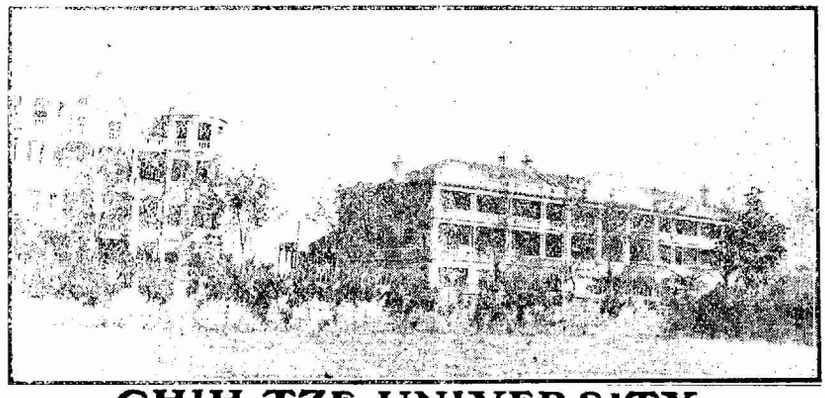

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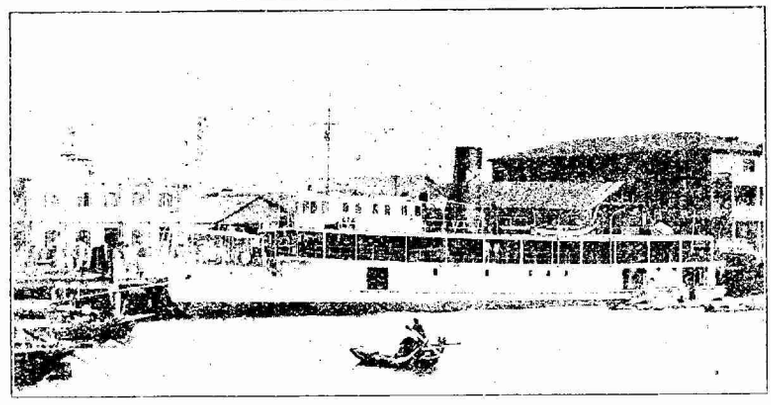

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The Gold Franc Settlement

With a present to China of $10,000,000, as one of the first declarations in the Gold Franc agreement, the settlement and the terms thereof, is by far the outstanding news event in importance during the week under review. The terms of the agreement were given out on April 21, and the following account while contained in an issue of the Peking *Daily News*, as taken from one of the Chinese papers, reads with the same tone as the agreement contained in *Reuters* report of recent date. The Canton tax orgy and strike, the various memorial services in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, some information on the opium fiasco in Peking as seen by prominent Chinese who are working toward a suppression, the departure of the American Minister for his new post and the advice he gave to foreigners regarding their relationship with the Chinese, comprise the happenings of the week past. Japan and Soviet are continuing with their controversies regarding the Soviet-Japan policy, and the former is now readjusting her naval policy which diverts her attention to domestic ones for the time being.

Terms of Agreements on the Gold Franc Issue

While awaiting the settlement of the Gold Franc issue there has been a great deal of speculation among military and political interests regarding the amount of proceeds to be released under the agreement and their distribution, since very little publicity has been given to same. This has been one of the most vexing international problems that any government has been called upon to tackle, accoding to Minister Li Shih-hao, Minister of Fianance in Peking.

"1. The French government makes a declaration to the Chinese government that the French portion of the Boxer indemnity remaining unpaid will be remitted for educational and philanthropic uses. The French government agrees to date the remission from December 1, 1924, while at the same time the fund which has accumulated between December 1, 1922, and November 30, 1924, will be refunded.

"2. The Chinese government makes a declaration to the French government that the above mentioned balance of the indemnity should be calculated on the basis of telegraphic transfer as set forth in the Protocol of 1905, and together with the superfluous fund created from the transfer, should be converted into the U. S. Currency and lent to the Banque Industrielle de Chine, successively from December 1, 1924 to 1927, to be used as security for the 5 per cent loan bonds issued by the Banque. As to the amount to be paid to the Banque annually, it will be determined from the attached list.

"With the approval of the French government, the Banque shall hand over at one time to the Chinese government the non-interest drawing bonds held by the Far Eastern creditors as security for the said loan. The repayment of this loan will be made according to the proportion and distribution of the income and revenue as setforth in the 4th Article. If the loan cannot be paid within the 23 years, the Banque should be held responsible to pay it to the Chinese government.

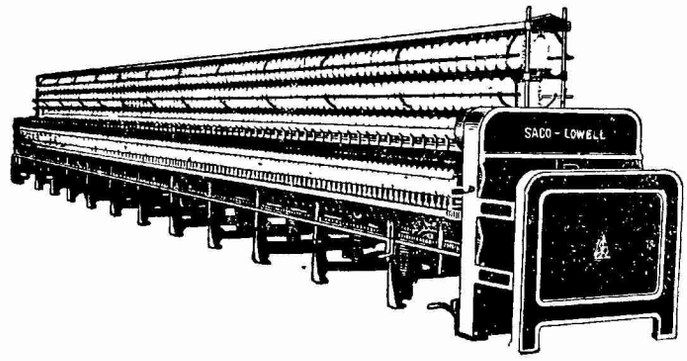
"Moreover, if the amount of the bonds surpasses that of the loan, all in U.S. Currency, the extra fund shall be handed over to the Chinese government. If the franc regains its gold standard, the fund thus gained from the bonds will be turned over to the Chinese government.

"3. The Banque shall repay the deposits of the Far Eastern creditors. According to the decision of the French Court, the bonds should be used in redeeming the non-interest bearing certificates issued to the Far Eastern creditors.

"(a) The use for educational and philanthropic purposes in China shall be agreed. Five per cent of the loan is to be drawn by the Banque to serve as a substitute for interest. The amount of the fund thus drawn shall be no less than Gold $200,000 per year, and the Banque besides paying the different funds, shall try to increase this figure to $250,000 yearly.

"(b) It should be used in paying the remaining shares due from the Chinese government. (This amounts to 25,000,000 paper francs, which at the rate of 14 francs to one American dollar, totals about 1,700,000 gold dollars.)

"(c) To pay the funds owed by the Chinese government to the Banque. It would be the safest way to detain the fund to be paid by the Chinese government to the Banque from the loan. But if the Chinese government wants to extend the repayment of her debt to the Banque, the latter should give her the best facilities. If besides paying the different items as above mentioned, there are still superfluous bonds, the fund should be handed over to the Chinese government for educational purposes.



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"4. Since these bonds which draw no interest are made security for the loan, the following income should be used in paying the loan: (a) The fund derived from the disposal of the property of the Banque by the Societe. (b) The income from the disposal of the property of the Banque by the Banque itself. (c) The 95 per cent. of the Bonus gained by the Societe but belonging to the Banque. (d) The interest from the fifty million francs capital handed over by the Banque to the Societe. (e) The original income of the Banque. (f) The profits gained by the Banque directly from the business under the charge of the Societe.

"5. The bonds without interest held by the Far Eastern Creditors should be treated the same as those held by European creditors. At the final balance every half year, the funds received should be equally divided between the creditors in Europe as well as in the Far East under the supervision of the Chinese and the French Boards.

"6. The design, the name and the amount of the loan bonds to be issued by the Banque should be approved by the Chinese government.

"7. When refunding the deposits of the Far Eastern Creditors, the Chinese government with the qualification of shareholders may send commissioners to inspect the books. And these commissioners may also supervise the handing over of the bonds to the Far Eastern creditors and so forth.

"8. The agreements concluded between the two governments on the 21st of June, the 5th, 7th, and 27th of July in 1922 and the different articles of law proclaimed by the French government on the 8th of February, 1923, should be followed provided that they are not in conflict with this agreement.

Some Progress on Opium Reform in China

The International Anti-Opium Association of Peking during the week forwarded to Shanghai data regarding the progress of the campaign against opium, and also information stating that the aid of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and the Minister of the Interior, in a recent interview with the representatives of the Association, had pledged their willingness to aid and have asked for suggestions as to procedure. The following report from the Association was contained in the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) on April 18.

"Judging from reports the present season's opium planting has been distinctly less than last year. It might be up to one-third less. The provinces of Fukien, Yunnan, Kueichow, Szechuan, Shensi and Kansu show but slight change; there is, however, a very marked diminution in other provinces. The reasons are: (1) Less military compulsion owing to military operations; (2) Excessive production and lack of markets. In many places opium has been sold at a loss; (3) The high cost of food where so much land is used for poppy cultivation. People have starved in thousands this last winter in some of the opium provinces and consequently there has been a reaction in favor of food crop; (4) Provincial officials find it easier and cheaper to import opium from growing provinces than to regulate the costly system of assessed lands and field registration in their own, and it is more effectively controlled and presents less opportunity for the leakage of funds. This distinct decrease this season is not attributable to any changed sentiment on the part of people or officials but to economic and military disturbance.

"The Association devotes further space to the question of monopolies, of which it writes with much severity. The military or provincial anti-opium bureaux, or opium suppression boards, it says, stand for nothing more or less than organized opium traffic centers.

Every monopoly has been formed with the sole purpose of centralizing taxes, and the subordinate officials have been encouraged to increase sales because of personal commission. Not a single monopoly has been established with the object of lessening consumption; all have been the reverse, therefore it would be extremely unwise at the present for China to waste time discussing methods of suppression in a

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given number of years along the lines of a government monopoly when such measures cannot be enforced. The rulers of independent provinces are a law to themselves, and will take as much notice of the conference suggestions for regulating opium traffic as they have in the past of the Presidential mandates forbidding it.

"The Association especially deplores the proposal by the Vice-Tupan of the Shanghai Special Area for saying, 'that he is in favor of stopping the opium traffic and is inclined toward the Japanese policy in Formosa where the drug is stamped out by the levy of prohibitive taxation.' Nothing could be further from fact. Formosa has not prohibitive taxation and never has had. Formosa started in 1900 with the licensing of all opium smokers under medical certificate, and registered by permit cards 169,064 person. In 1921 this number had been reduced by death to 45,800. As no fresh permits are granted—and the mortality amongst opium smokers is four times greater than the normal—it is calculated that about the year 1936 opium smokers will have ceased in Formosa. This is a slow process, thirty six years, and certainly one that would be fraught with difficulties and dangers in China."

Chang Tso-lin Resolves to Work Toward Peace

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian warlord, has decided to support Peking and make strong efforts to work toward peace, and according to reports will carry into effect the following:

"1. To protect the Central government.

"2. To establish perfect connection with the various provinces and bring about unification of the North and South.

"3. To strain efforts for terminating internal discord.

"4. To detail representatives to the military commanders of the various provinces to sound their views about carrying out a systematic plan for establishing a centralised government in China.

"As regards the Three Eastern Provinces, he will do his utmost to improve domestic administration and strengthen finance.—*Sino-Japanese N. S.*

Szechwan's Controversy Over Salt Revenue

According to news reports from Szechwan, trouble in that province, which has been brewing for semetime between General Yang-Sen, Tupan of Military Affairs and various military leaders, has been approaching a climax over the salt revenue and the Chengtu arsenal and mint. An attack is expected shortly, which promises to involve alien interests. A summary of the situation was contained in a report in the *Independent Herald* (Hankow) of recent date:

"The trouble in this province has been brewing for some time between General Yang Sen, Tupan of Military Affairs, and the various other military leaders, known as the "Chuen Chiang" (the Szechuen generals). The latter including Governor Lai Hsin-hui, General Liu Wen-hui and others, have been contemplating during the past two months a combined attack on General Yang Sen's forces stationed between Chungking and Chengtu. With the object of ousting General Yang, the Szechuen generals have all made preparations for war, having elected, it is understood, Governor Lai as Commander-in-chief of the allied forces. Governor Lai left today for Neichiang, which is west of Chungking and is about midway between the city and Chengtu where General Yang establishes his headquarters and stations a large portion of his troops. With the Civil Governor and General Teng moving to Neichiang, it is certian that fighting will break out in that section of the province."

The Fall of the Kuomintang

According to a *True Light* special correspondence, the Kuomintang Party of which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the president, will be broken up and reorganized. Since April 8, when the affairs attendant to the death of the late

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party chief at Peking were finished, the leaders connected with the Kuomintang in groups of similar views have been departing for Shanghai and Nanking one after another. It has been reported that the older leaders of the party are dissatisfied with those who are at present in power in Canton and are also much angered with the actions of Henri Waung and Chao Chung-yuan, now in charge of the Peking Secretariat of the Kuomintang. Recently the older leaders of the Kuomintang met at Peking and organized a Kuomintang Club with a view of repudiating some of the late measures of the party and dissolving the Cental Executive Committee, substituting it with a commission of several members without a president, a position now vacant since the death of Dr Sun. The Central Executive Committee, however, took action beforehand and declared the newly formed club as a rebellious organization, the ground being that it has Tang Chi-yao, *Tuchun* of Yunnan, and Wang Tahuie, a former lieutenant to General Chen Chiung-ming, as members. At the same time, the Central Executive Committee also expelled from the party two well-known members: Mr. Ma Soo, long time Dr. Sun's personal representative in America, and Mr. Fung Chi-yu, a Chinese Member of Parliament opposed to Bolshevism. Both Mr. Ma and Mr. Fung have made public speeches against Bolshevism. It is said that the anti-Bolshevist members of the Kuomintang will meet at Shanghai, April 20, to discuss the formation of a new party. It is further reported that Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun, will fall in with the anti-Bolshevist elements. To discredit Mr. Sun Fo, the Central Executive Committee proposes to expose his connection with the recent sale of Canton public lands and confiscated private properties for which no satisfactory accounts have rendered.

In the meantime, the Yunnanese militarists in South China, under the direction of General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, recently assumed the title of lieutenant-generalissimo, given him last year by late Dr. Sun himself, are shifting their positions militarily and politically for the domination of the situation at Canton City, the principal seat of government in the South-west, also popularly known as the "Southern Capital." General Yang Hsi-min of the 1st Yunnanese Corps and his fellow brother officers have takn up strategic points around Canton to make the return of the Cantonese Army supporting the Bolshevist Faction of the Kuomintang from Swatow and other Eastern Kwangtung districts impossible. General Leung Hung-kai, commanding Cantonese troops in Southern Kwangtung with Kongmoon as the headquarter, has decided to remain neutral in the coming conflict between the rival Kuomintang and the rival Yunnanese troops. That General Tang Chi-yao shall be supreme in South China militariarly has been definitely decided upon, while the question ot civil figure-head is still open. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, a prominent Cantonese and an ex-Premier of the Republic; Dr. Wu Chao-chu, son of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang; and others have been mentioned, but it is most likely that Mr. Tang Shao-yi will be called upon to re-enter Canton politics once more.

Reports from Amoy indicate that General Chen Chiungming, chief rival of the Kuomintang and the present Canton regime, is not by any means finished in his struggle for power in Canton. He is now enlisting assistance from Fukien and Kiangsi militarists for his attempt to return to Swatow and thence to Canton. Whether or not Chen can fight his way back to Canton before the Yunnanese have complete control of the "Southern Capital" cannot be said on this juncture.

Canton, April 13, 1925.

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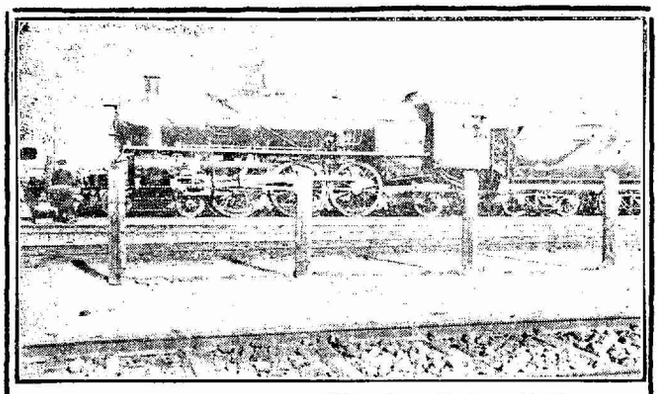

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New Books and Publications

Chinese Civil Law

An Outline of Chinese Civil Law, by Robert T. Bryan, Jr., A. B. L. L. B. A Practitioner of Law in China. The Commerical Press, Ltd., Shanghai China 1925, pp. VI, 89, and an Index.

In spite of the modest size of his Outline, and the equally modest tone of the Preface Mr. Bryan has done a valuable piece of work in presenting to the student of things legal in this country a handy compendium of the civil law of China under the Republican regime. In four chapters dealing with the sources of Chinese law, Family law, Chinese civil and commercial law, and an outline of China's constitutions there is packed a great mass of valuable information which either the student of law or the average resident of China would find more than a little difficult, to dig out for himself. Here such questions as those pertaining to the law courts of China at the present day, the significance of rules and regulations of gilds, associations, and chambers of commerce, the work of the Chinese Supreme Court, the position of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, the laws and customs of marriage and divorce, adoption, inheritance, administration of estates, the legal status of the family, and a hundred other matters practical to those who wish to have definite information on modern China, are answered in brief space. There is very little of the author and much of the law because in the author's words "the expression of personal opinions by the author has been avoided as much as possible,"—which, it seems to the reviwer, is exactly as it should be. One might wish for a more elaborate treatment of certain of the subjects touched upon, but, as the title indicates, this is an *outline* and not a *treatise*. Moreover the citations in the footnotes show the student where to go for more information.

One must be impressed with the legal progress made in China during the last dozen years. Nevertheless one at all acquainted with China of today will be likely to take a somewhat reserved attitude as those who were acquainted with the China of yesterday did in studying the more ambitious works of the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster. For, as has many times been pointed out to the discomfiture of the too ardently vocal critic of extraterritoriality and other "infringements" upon China's "sovereign" rights", there is a wide and deep abyss between the theory and the application of law in China. If things had been what they seemed extraterritoriality would never, in all probability, have been applied in China. However, any weakness which there may be in the application of China's law in her own courts is not the fault of Mr. Bryan, any more than it was of Sir Chaloner Alabaster, and the present small volume in its way is quite as valuable as others which have preceded it, and cannot fail to be welcomed and widely used in China and abroad.

H. F. MacNair,

St. John's University, April 17, 1925.

Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War

Mr. Tyler Dennett whose book, "Americans in Eastern Asia" received such wide and favorable attention two years ago, has now written another, "Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War," which should be equally well received. Some advance idea of the contents of the new volume was given last summer at the Williamstown Conference, when Mr. Dennett produced letters written by Roosevelt dealing with the Korean problem, which created a mild sensation both in the United States and Great Britain. In the publisher's (Doubleday, Page and Company) advance notice regarding Mr. Dennett's new book the following appears. "There are a dozen letters which show that Roosevelt thought it the duty of the President of the United States and the State Department to take a hand in every situation in Asia and Europe, because he believed these things were so intimately bound up with the welfare of America as to make it criminal of him to neglect it. The book also shows the early conception of the idea that Japan, Great Britain and the United States should work together and the inevitableness what happened at the Washington Conference."

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Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	87	87½	7.55
Kingdom of Netherlands S. F. Loan	6	Apr. 1, 1954	103⅜	103½	5.75
City of Rotterdam S. F. Loan	6	May 1. 1964	101¼	101½	5.90
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100½	100¾	6.95
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	71½	76	8.05
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	83	86¼	8.55
Swiss Government S. F. Loan	5½	Apr. 1, 1946	102	101½	5.38
French Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	87	89	8.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	94½	94	7.55
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99⅜	99¼	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1942	102	101¾	5.84
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	100½	100¼	6.45
Swedish Government S. F. Loan	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99¼	99¾	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	79½	80	5.00
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	84¾	85¼	7.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	95	94¾	7.55
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¾	93¾	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 15. Unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate King of Bulgaria.——After a chase of 150 miles, British bootlegging schooner is caught by U. S. coast guards.——Trade returns of Great Britain and America show increase.——Death occurs of John Sargent, noted portrait painter.

April 16. M. Painleve accepts French Premiership——Washington report states American Minister to China's chief duty at new post of Ambassador to Berlin, will be resucitation of German-American relations——Prince George has recovered from illness and sails for China squadron.

April 17. Wild reign of anarchy exists in Bulgaria, with all classes indignant at numerous political assassinations.——All England thrilled at return of airship R-33 when it arrives at Pulhom, out of danger.—Prince of Wales enjoys native dances at Nigeria.

April 18. R-33's safe return is considered finest feat of airmanship on record.——More than 200 persons succumbed in Sofia bomb outrage.——German Nationalists work toward election of von Hindenburg.

April 19. A farm school and high school are to be built in Palenstine out of Sir Ellis Kadoorie's bequest of Shanghai.——Sofia outrages are traced to Communism.

April 20. Alleged Sofia conspirator is killed by police while resisting his arrest.——Soviet declines to join in International Conference on Control of arms and munitions.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 15, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for ready delivery at 31 7/16d. shows a drop of ¼d. since our last circular. The quotation for forward is 5/16d. down at 31 5/16d.

Our official quotation for T/T on London remains unchanged at 3/0½d., apart from operations in Gold Yen, mostly on the Gold Bar merket by our local gold dealers, there has been very little doing in Exchange the market closes easy, at 3/0⅝d. for T/T on London and 73⅛ T/T on America for ready and forward delivery.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 66,988,000 an increase of Tls. 608,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 48,170,000 an increase of $ 200,000.
Estimated value Tls. 101,670,000 as against Tls. 74,689,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday Apr. 16	Friday Apr. 17	Saturday Apr. 18	Monday Apr. 20	Tuesday Apr. 21	Wednes. Apr. 22
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.702	3/0⅛	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16	3/0 9/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝
T/T India	203.375	203½	204¼	204¼	204¼	203½	203½
T/T France	1,411.238	1395	1400	1385	1400	1395	1395
T/T N. Y.	73,077	73	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72¾	73
T/T Hong	74,558	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
T/T Japan	56.317	58	58⅝	58¼	58	58	58¼
T/T Batavia	182.615	182	182	182	182	182	182
T/T Straits	76.596	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.981	3/1⅝	3/1⅝	3/1⅝	3/1⅝	3/1⅝	3/1⅝
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/1⅞	3/1⅞	3/1⅞
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.356	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2	3/2	3/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,486.238	1480	1480	146	1475	1470	1470
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.245	75¼	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	74¾	75
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75	75¼

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31 9/16	31 7/16	31 7/16	31½	31⅜	31 7/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.67⅛	G. $.66⅞	G. $. 66⅞	G.$.66⅞	G.$. 66⅞	G.$.67
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 28680	Tls. 28500	Tls. 28460	Tls. 28300	Tls. 28440	Tls. 28510
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch	111'0	111'00	111'00	111'00	111'00	111'00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.4875	72.50	72.50	72.55	72.625	72.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	1%	Nil	Nil	1%	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 91.88
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 478⅝
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	4 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅞
,, 4 ,,	4 5/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3
,, 6 ,,	4 9/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8 15/16

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Apr. 16, 1925, Cause No. 2607, U. S. v. J. G. Corbett; plea of guilty entered; continued for one week.

" 16, " " " 2608, U. S. v. H. D. Fuller; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of E. Williamson, Sung Vang Sen, H. D. Fuller, Lee Ong Kung; continued for one week.

" 17, " " " 2609, U. S. v. J Connard; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of A. C. Lancheri; motion to dismiss; submitted.

" 21, " " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of J. W. Brown, M. C. Cooke, T. C. Long, Lee Yau Ming; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

Apr. 17, 1925, Crim. No. 773, U. S. v. D. B. Newkirk; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 18, " " " 771, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; continued for one week.

" 21, " " " 775, U. S. v. J. L. Toland; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Apr. 14, 1925, Cause No. 2605, U. S. v. A. Samson; sentence.

" 15, " " " 2578, A. Arce v. The China Press Inc.; order of dismissal.

" 15, " " " 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; order denying plea to the jurisdiction.

" 15, " " " 2480, L. K. Taylor & Co. v. J. F. Woodworth; judgment for plaintiff.

" 21, " " " 2611, In re estate of Flora May Carncross, deceased; order admitting will to probate.

(By the Commissioner)

Apr. 17, 1925, Crim. No. 773, U. S. v. D. B. Newkirk; sentence.

" 21, " " " 775, U. S. v. J. L. Toland; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 2, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Apr. 14, 1925, Cause No. 2605, U. S. v. A. Samson; final commitment issued.

" 15, " " " 2606, U. S. v. J. G. Corbett; information.

" 15, " " " 2608, U. S. v. H. D. Fuller; information.

" 16, " " " 2609, U. S. v. J. Connard; information.

" 16, " " " 2606, Shing Kong Yuen v. The Bordix Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

" 16, " " " 2599, Rumpf v. Rumpf; marshal's return of summons.

" 16, " " " 2579, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; praecipe for execution.

" 16, " " " 2592, H. Kuan v. D. Buenaffor; motion to set.

" 17, " " " 2600, Kuang Hsieh Cheng Hong v. C. T. Boyce; marshal's return of summons.

" 17, " " " 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; petition.

" 17, " " " 2591, Andrews v. Andrews; motion for judgment by default.

" 17, " " " 2602, Wu Jim-Pah v. Estate of W. S. Emens, et al.; affidavit for service by publication.

" 18, " " " 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; exception to order denying plea to the jurisdiction.

" 18, " " " 2610, Far Eastern Publications et al. v. J. A. Henley; complaint; affidavit; bond on attachment.

" 18, " " " 2612, American Express Co. Inc. v. L C. Solomon; petition; affidavit; bond on attachment.

" 18, " " " 2597, R. Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; answer.

" 18, " " " 2606, Shing Kong Yuen v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; answer.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1602, Wu Jim-Pah v. Estate of W. S. Emens et al.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2596, T. E. Simmang v. International Finance & Exchange Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2598. Oriental Press v. Carl Crow, Inc.; motion for bill of particulars.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; petition for partial distribution.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2611, In re estate of Flora May Carncross, deceased; petition; deposition; oath and bond of executrix; letters testamentary issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2608, U. S. v. H. D. Fuller; defendant's brief.

,, 21, ,, Corpn. ,, 140, Hoyt & Co. Inc.; amendment to articles of incorporation.

(By the Commissioner)

Apr. 15 1925, Crim. No. 771, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; complaint.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 772, U. S. v. P. Gallagher; complaint; warrant issued.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 773, U. S. v. D. B. Newkirk; complaint;

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 774, U. S. v. P. A. Andrews; complaint; bond.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 775, U. S. v. J. L. Toland; complaint.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 776, U. S. v. W. A. Stewart; complaint.

,, 21, ,, Civil ,, 205, L. Isaac v. Pattison & Co.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 206, Ching Foo Union Bank v. Pattison & Co.; complaint; summons issued.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 207, E. Sternberg v. J. B. Katz; complaint; summons issued.

NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. will be held at the offices of Davies and Bryan, attorneys-at-law, No. 4 Hongkong Road, on Tuesday, June 16, 1925, at 10 o'clock a.m. The object of such meeting is to pass the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all the Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. to change the name of said Corporation to The Jade Tree, Inc.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the name, style and title of this Corporation be changed from M. S. Crow, Inc. to The Jade Tree, Inc., by which latter name it shall hereafter be known.

(Signed) **M. S. Crow,**
J. S. Potter.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

HERMAN R. MEEHLEIB, Plaintiff	Cause No. 2595
vs.	Civil No. 999
FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB, Defendant.	SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Mar. 30, 1925

W.A. CHAPMAN,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

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Operators of the American Oriental Mail Line, freight and passenger Pacific service.

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Builders of locomotives and railway equipment.

Bank of China 230
Banking service.

British-American Tobacco Company II
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Chekiang Industrial Bank 230
Banking service.

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Map showing government railways system.

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Reliable sporting goods.

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United States Steel Products Company ..... Back Cover
Manufacturers and distributers of steel and steel products.

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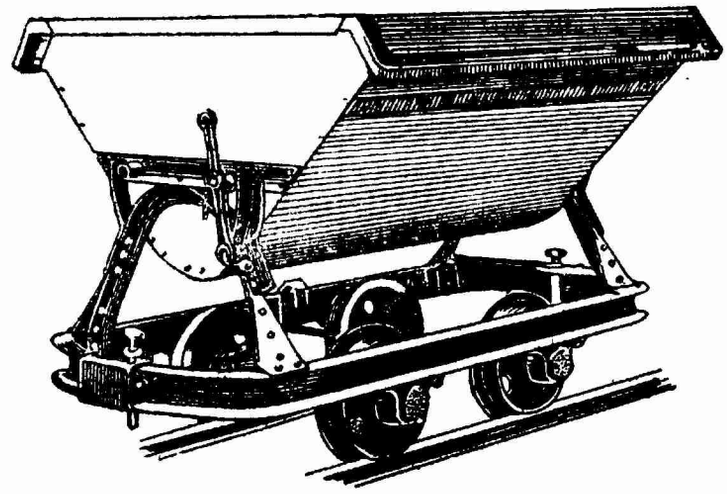
WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743: No 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Night Express R	Local
		*		*	*		*	
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	7.45	9.15	12.00	15.20	.	18.30	..
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.37	.	18.45	..
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	.	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59	.	19.04	.
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*7 50*	*9 20*	*13.05*	*15 25*	*7 20*	*8 3*	*9 35*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.		*8 98*	*9 38*	*13 23*	*15.43*	*7.40*	*8 4*	*19.55*
Sungkiang.....dep.		9.00	11.10	14.28	17.02	.	19.44	..
Kashai.....dep.		10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19		20.50	..
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40		21.20	..
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)		21.51	..
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40	-		22.26	.
Hangchow.....dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	-		23.21	..
Zahkou.....arr.	10.06	12.50	17.05	19.10	-		23.35	.

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Express R
		*	*					*
Zahkou.....d		.	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow.....d		.	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15 35	18.25
Changan.....d	.	.	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehzah.....d		.	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17 38	19.46
Kashing.....d	..	7.15	9.40	..	13.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai.....d	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang.....d	..	9 01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10	.	21.57
Lunghwa Junction.....a	*c 20*	*.0 07*	*11.57*	*18.55*	*16 58*	*9 07*		*. 42*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8 40*	*10 25*	*2 16*	*14.15*	*17.1)*	*19 25*		*13 00*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	10.00	11.52	..	16.45	19.00	.	22.37
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.30	..	23.05

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	7.05	10.00	13.45	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.20	10.17	14.02	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.32	10.27	14.12	17.55	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.50	10.45	14.30	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	8.55	12.10	15.50	18.30	23.00
Hangchow.....dep.	9.15	12.32	16.10	18.52	23.22
Kenshangmun.....dep.	9.27	12.42	16.22	19.02	23.32
Konzenchiao.....arr.	9.40	12.55	16.35	19.15	23.45

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.